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The Bombay Chronicle

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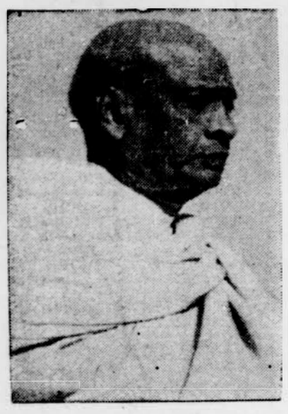
VOL. XXVII NO. 168 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 17, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Sardar Deplores Bose's 'Volte-Face'

Recalls Congress Mandate On Prohibition



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

KARACHI DECISION AND THREE-YEAR PLAN

Working Committee Left No Option To Ministries: Subhas' Source Of Inspiration

"I WAS prepared for many things from Sjt. Subhas Bose. Even his revolt against the Congress and his attempt to disrupt the National Institution did not surprise me, as he had already threatened "Civil War" in his correspondence with Gandhiji. But I must confess to a feeling of amazement at the attitude he has thought fit to adopt towards the Prohibition Scheme of the Bombay Government."

So says Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, in a statement he has issued in reply to Mr. Subhas Bose's attack on the Prohibition Scheme of the Bombay Government.

Sardar Patel proceeds to say: "A TRUE FRIEND, IF HE CANNOT CONSCIENTIOUSLY HELP, AT LEAST DOES NOT OBSTRUCT. SUBHAS BABU HAS CHOSEN ON THE PRESENT OCCASION TO JOIN THE RANKS OF THE ENEMIES OF THE CONGRESS AND TO ADD THE WEIGHT OF HIS PERSONALITY TO THE NUMEROUS ATTACKS, FAIR AND OTHERWISE, WHICH HAVE BEEN DEALT AT THE MINISTRY.

ANOTHER KICK AT CONGRESS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel concludes the statement: "There is neither science nor principle in Sjt. Bose's criticism; it is just another kick at the Congress."

The following is the text of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's statement:—

I was prepared for many things from Sjt. Subhas Bose. Even his revolt against the Congress and his attempt to disrupt the National Institution did not surprise me, as he had already threatened "Civil War" in his correspondence with Gandhiji. But I must confess to a feeling of amazement at the attitude he has thought fit to adopt towards the Prohibition Scheme of the Bombay Government.

It should be clear to the meanest intelligence that the statement he has issued is distinctly unfriendly and, far from being constructive criticism, is intended to hinder the Ministry in its uphill struggle against vested interests.

A true friend, if he cannot conscientiously help, at least does not obstruct. Subhas Babu has chosen on the present occasion to join the ranks of the enemies of the Congress and to add the weight of his personality to the numerous attacks, fair and otherwise, which have been dealt at the Ministry.

The Ministers, who are also servants of the Congress have a right to expect better treatment at the hands of an ex-President.

OUTDOING SIR SIKANDAR

An unseemly aspect of Sjt. Subhas Bose's conduct is that the President of a Provincial Congress Committee should have taken the trouble to travel one thousand miles and launch an attack on a Congress Ministry in another Province. This is on a par with the action of the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, who the other day speaking in Bombay City made uncomplimentary references to the Prohibition Scheme of the Local Government. One is tempted to ask: what difference is there between Sjt. Bose and Sir Sikander? Both have logs in their respective eyes; both have gone out of their way to find fault with a scheme which they have not bothered to study.

"WHY I INTERVENE"

Mahatma Gandhi has already dealt with Sjt. Bose's statement from a high moral plane. With the aid of irrefutable facts and figures, Sjts. Latthe and Munshi have effectively demolished Subhas Babu's so-called alternative scheme.

I was reluctant to say anything more on the subject, but it has been urged upon me that as Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and as one, who was partly responsible for the decision to introduce Prohibition in Bombay City, it is up to me to defend the Ministry against insidious attacks from our own ranks. I take the full share of my responsibility for the Ministry's decision and I will endeavour to show how in this behalf the Bombay Ministry is doing nothing less and nothing more than what has been laid down by the highest authority in the Congress from time to time.

ELECTION MANIFESTO

It is generally known to the people of India that the abolition of the drink evil is one of the foremost planks in the Congress platform. Ever since Gandhiji entered the Congress, he has been laying the greatest stress on this reform, and no one can deny that the Congress has adopted it as an item in the forefront of its programme. Others may have regarded it as a vague ideal; but to Congressmen it is an urgent matter. It has been said, for example, that Prohibition does not find a place in the Election Manifesto.

That is not correct. Congress candidates sought the vote of the nation on the strength of a pamphlet entitled, "A Call To The Nation—being the Election Manifesto of the Indian National Congress", and the nation chose to return the Congress candidates in a majority on a full appreciation of the programme outlined in the pamphlet. On page 7 of that book are published the resolution on Fundamental Rights passed at Karachi and that on Agrarian Programme passed at Lucknow. Item No. 13 of the Fundamental Rights says: *"INTOXICATING DRINKS AND DRUGS SHALL BE TOTALLY PROHIBITED, EXCEPT FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES."*

The Election Manifesto itself says: "At the Karachi Session of the Congress in 1931 the General Congress objective was defined in the Fundamental Rights resolu-

(Continued on page 11, col. 6)

HARTAL AND FASTING

Calcutta Demand For Release Of Politicals On Hunger-Strike

CALCUTTA, July 16.

As a protest against the attitude of indifference on the part of the Bengal Government to public demand for the immediate release of the political prisoners now on hunger-strike in the Alipore and Dum Dum Jails, a spontaneous hartal was observed throughout the city till 4 in the afternoon while a large number of persons fasted for the day in sympathy with the hunger-strike prisoners.

In the morning about 200 cyclists assembled at the B.P.C.C. office and proceeded in a procession to the Alipore Jail carrying posters and shouting slogans, headed by Shreemati Bimal Pratibha Devi Secretary of the Political Prisoners' Release Committee, and several other prominent Congress workers.

POLICE HOLD THEM UP.

While the procession reached the Kalighat bridge near the Alipore Jail gate after parading different streets, the police did not allow the processionists to proceed further. Thereupon they returned to the B.P.C.C. office about noon and dispersed.

There were elaborate police arrangements at all important crossings.

Mass Demonstrations

The volume of public opinion created by the hunger-strike of 89 political prisoners in Dum Dum and Alipore Central Jails found eloquent expression in mass demonstrations including a mile-long procession and a huge rally of students, workers and Congressmen and a mammoth public meeting at Shradhanand Park in the evening under the presidency of Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE

A feature of to-day's demonstrations was the participation by an unusually large number of women. The speakers included a number of prominent Congress leaders like Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Santosh Basu, Mr. Nausherali, ex-Minister and others. The speakers condemned the Bengal Government for not responding to the popular demand and release the politicals.

Some of them also criticised all-India leaders for their failure to make it an all-India issue.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the Congress Working Committee and all other all-India organisations to take up the cause of the prisoners immediately and thereby strengthen the movement to secure their release.—United Press.

SUPPRESS THE "MUTINY"

Hardayal Nag On Need Of Disciplinary Action Against 'Forward Bloc'

CHANDPUR (Bengal), July 15.

An appeal to all the Indian leaders to sink all their party differences, keep all their party politics in abeyance and merge their all party interests into interests of India as a national whole, is made by Mr. Hardayal Nag in the course of a statement.

Mr. Nag says:—

"The Congress leaders are quarrelling over paltry party politics while the national fate of India is hanging in the balance. The newly formed 'Forward Bloc' in combination with some wings of the Congress army has declared revolt against the main body. The revolt is undemocratic though it is declared in the name of democracy. Revolt can never be democratic. It is against all democratic principles. In a military sense this revolt may be called mutiny. This mutiny should be suppressed at all costs and the run-away must be brought under control by strong disciplinary action, if necessary. Discipline being the very life of an army no personality is too big to be punished for mutiny.

LESSON OF SPAIN.

"The Congress army is in the thick of a battle for India's independence. The enemy forces are thickening to attack, envelop and to annihilate the Congress camp. The result of the last Spanish Civil War is an object lesson to the Congress leaders. There the national forces triumphed over the party forces and the Spanish national integrity was restored to the fullest extent. National integrity can be complete without a single class interest. India is in need of complete national integrity and she must become a complete national integer, inclusive of all classes, for India's national defence and protection from any attack of foreign aggressive nationalisms, better known as Imperialism.—United Press.

FR. MILITARY MISSION IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, July 16.

A French military mission, comprising of staff officers of all the three services, arrived here "enroute" to Ankara to discuss common Franco-Turkish defence plans.—Reuter.

TO FIGHT NEW CORPORATION ACT

CALCUTTA, July 16.

A decision to launch an active and effective campaign by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in the immediate future to nullify the designs of the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill recently passed by both the Houses of the Bengal Legislature was announced to-day by Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed Choudhury, Secretary of the B.P.C.C., in the course of a lengthy statement.

He has made an appeal to the citizens of Calcutta to prepare themselves for the utmost sacrifice for undoing the reactionary measure.—United Press.

Jawahar Lands At Colombo

COLOMBO, July 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here at ten minutes past twelve by a special, plane, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Hatheesingh. Crowds, rarely seen before, in Colombo, greeted him.—A. P.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 14).

Hitler Boasts Of German Achievement

'Swindle Of Decadent Art Swept Away'

MUNICH, July 16.

Herr Hitler spoke for twenty minutes, when he opened the Festival of German Art. He did not mention politics or even refer to the democracies and confined himself to the past, present and future of Nazi Art.

Moulders of political forms of nations, he said, must also shape art in accordance with political demands.

QUEER BOAST

The Nazi State made Art and Press into an instrument for guiding the people.

Herr Hitler added that the first objective of German Art had been obtained. A decent general level had been attained and the swindle of Decadent Art swept away.—Reuter.

HITLER'S PLAN FOR 1950

BERLIN, July 16.

The revelation that he only intends to use the vast new Chancellery until 1950 is made by Herr Hitler in an article he has contributed to the magazine "Art in the Third Reich" in which he discloses that he planned the present Chancellery almost at the same moment as he planned to create a Greater Germany by annexing Austria.

As from 1950, he adds, it is planned to use the Chancellery for other purposes, but he does not reveal precisely what he plans for 1950.—Reuter.

TO CHECK EPIDEMICS IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, July 16.

At a meeting of the Public Health authorities, the Municipal authorities, practising doctors, members of the legislature and others interested in the welfare of the province held to-day under the presidentship of the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, measures to check epidemics were discussed.

The appointment of 'patwaris' and well-trained medical men to tour in the villages and educate the people in the matter of sanitation and inoculation was suggested.

Mrs. Pandit assured the audience that Government would do as much as they could to promote the welfare of the people of the province. She also said that the Government would nominate a Board to devise ways and means to check the epidemics in the province soon.—United Press.

DOHAD PRESENTS CIVIC ADDRESS

DOHAD, July 16.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was given a grand reception on his arrival here.

The Dohad Municipality presented him with an address eulogising his national and civic services.

Addressing a big Labour rally, Mr. Bose exhorted the working class to join the Congress in their thousands.

Addressing a public meeting, attended by nearly 5,000 people, Mr. Bose criticised the present policy of the Congress High Command and appealed to the audience to get prepared for the coming struggle.—United Press.

SUBHAS POSTPONES KAIRA TOUR

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has postponed his tour in the Kaira District on account of the attack of 'flu.—United Press.

Ahmedabad's Reception To Subhas

Crowd Of 50,000 Throngs Station

Bose Says Leftists Would Lead Country If Rightists Step Aside

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: July 16.

Over 50,000 citizens gave a spectacular reception to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival at Ahmedabad this morning from the Panch Mahals District. The crowd which patiently waited outside the Railway Station, was about to break through the entrance to the platform as the train steamed in. Volunteers and the Police had a difficult time in controlling the crowds.

Subhas Babu was received by Mr. K. D. Desai, President of the Khadia Ward Congress Committee, Mr. Niru Desai, Mr. Bachubhai Dhruv, Mr. Bhogilal Gandhi, Mr. G. M. Khan, President of the Mill Kamdar Union, Mr. Nanubhai Derasari and others.

Mr. Bose was taken in a procession which, according to local observers was the biggest in the recent history of the city. Traffic was at a standstill for over two hours as the processionists wended their way through the narrow, dingy streets of the city and terminated in a meeting at the District Local Board maidan at Bhadra. Five thousand workers of the Mill Kamgar Union and several members of the Ahmedabad Congress Socialist Party and of the League of radical Congressmen joined in the procession.

The main streets were decorated with flags and portraits of Mr. Bose.

GREATEST NEED OF THE HOUR

Addressing 10,000 citizens at Bhadra during the Flag Hoisting ceremony, Mr. Bose said that every free country had its own national flag. India, though still in chains of slavery, had her own National Flag, the Tri-Colour, which was the symbol of the country's determination to be free whatever may be the sacrifices needed.

Mr. Bose said that greatest need of the hour was unity and the sooner all Indians united under the nation's flag, the speedier would be the march towards freedom.

RUSH OF STUDENTS

Mr. Bose was given a reception at the Town Hall by the Students' Union of Ahmedabad. The rush was so great that two students fainted as Subhas Babu was addressing the meeting.

Mr. Dinker Mehta extended a warm welcome to Mr. Bose on behalf of the student community of Ahmedabad.

Replying to the address, Subhas Babu referred to the great responsibility lay on the shoulders of the rising generation in the matter of rendering the country free from the bonds of slavery. The present moment, he said, was opportune for India to put up a fight against British Imperialism because the prestige of Britain was at its lowest to-day. The position of the Congress had strengthened tremendously during the last two years. But it was unfortunate, he added, that owing to

(Continued on page 5, column 4.)

DON'T REPEAT 1914 MISTAKE

Chatfield Says Britain Is Ready For Any Eventuality

LONDON, July 16.

The hope that the tragic mistake of 1914 in underrating Britain will not be repeated was expressed by Lord Chatfield speaking at an Ex-Servicemen's Rally at Cambridge.

"The world," he said, "is watching us and wondering if we are the same England with the same unconquerable spirit. They may be reassured. Young men now coming in are exactly what we should wish and, if put to test, will perform exactly the same deeds that England has in the past. The world has too often underrated the British race and its fighting capacities. They did so 25 years ago. Let us hope for their sake and for humanity generally that they will not make the same mistake again."—Reuter.

FATALITIES IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, July 16.

A Jew was killed and another fatally wounded, when an Arab gang ambushed six Jewish workers near Tiberias this morning.

A British police sergeant, wounded on Wednesday at Jaffa when he attempted to arrest a terrorist, died of his wounds.—Reuter.

TO HELP INDIAN INDUSTRY

Subhas Advocates Boycott Of British Goods

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD: July 16.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting at the Maidan at Bhadra to-night, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose announced that the Forward Bloc would organise a rigorous boycott of British goods in India. He said that the programme of boycott on which the Congress had laid special emphasis in the past had relaxed. The revival of this proved weapon would help indigenous industries in recovering their lost position.

ATTACK OF FEVER

Mr. Subhas Bose had slight fever in the afternoon. He will not be leaving Ahmedabad till Monday night. The tour programme in Kaira District has been postponed till July 19. He will visit Surat District on the 18th.

Subhas Suffers From 'Flu

AHMEDABAD: July 16.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is suffering from a mild attack of 'flu. He is, however, carrying out his programme in Ahmedabad.

Mr. Bose will proceed to Bombay after completing his Gujarat tour.—A.P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10937)

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Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception; Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

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HEAD OF THE CERAMICS DEPARTMENT.

(624)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT (Architectural Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work noted below and will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July, 1939.

Contract for Works in the Construction of

(a) Extension to the Out-patient Department (two storeys).
(b) An Additional Storey over the Out-patient Department.
(c) Registration Hall.
(d) An Additional Storey over the Ophthalmic Ward at K. E. M. Hospital, Parel.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- for each tender copy, by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th July, 1939.

(626)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Good second-hand or new Power Presses, capable of Stamping black sheets 16 to 30 Gauge to Utensils' Shape. Apply Box No. 12027 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Gentleman doing extensive business in Stocks and Shares wants sound capitalists as partners, good profits assured. Apply Box No. 11984, "Bombay Chronicle."

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For Sale Irish Setter Pups by Champion Easter Gift out of Annie Rooney—property of D. J. K. Coghill, I.C.S.—Whelped June 7th. Price Rs. 100/- Dog, Rs. 80/- Bitch. Further particulars from MacDonald, Donalson Kennels, Mussoorie, where Pups can be seen. (618)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Ready for wear Tailoring Suits. Washing Rs. 15/-; Woollen Rs. 30/- Trousers Jean Rs. 3/12; Flannel Rs. 10/12; Coats washing Rs. 10/- Woollen Rs. 20/-; Asquiths, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. (622)

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership carried on between the undersigned MULJI RANCHHOD VED and PREMJI CHATURBHUJ in the firm name of Mulji Ranchhod Ved and Co. or M. R. Ved and Co., carrying on business at Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, as Share and Stock Brokers has been by mutual consent dissolved as from the 27th June 1939 (i.e. from August Settlement).

MULJI RUNCHOD VED,
PREMJI CHATURBHUJ.

Bombay 14-7-39.

(12041)

BOMBAY PROHIBITION NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that a temporary Foreign Liquor Permit Office will be opened from 19th July, 1939, on the 1st Floor of the Development Building in the Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, for the grant of interim permits for possession of Foreign liquor for consumption only, in Bombay City and Island of Salsette, from 1st August 1939, to persons who satisfy the conditions, prescribed in Government Order No. 18(a) (ii) of G. R., R.D., No. 374/39, dated 14th July, 1939 and announced in the Press on that date.

Applications for permits should be in the prescribed form which can be obtained on payment of Re. 1/- at the above Office. Application forms, duly filled in, should be delivered at the Permit Office either in person or by a representative, and a receipt obtained.

The applicant should present the receipt personally on the date endorsed at the foot of the receipt and inquire regarding the result of the application. If the applicant's request has been granted an interim permit will on that date be delivered to him on payment of a fee of Rs. 2/-.

To avoid delay applicants are requested to tender the requisite amounts in rupees.

The office hours will be:
11 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. on all working days except Saturdays.
11 A.M. to 2-30 P.M. on Saturdays.

E. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Excise.

Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 15th July, 1939.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI USUF ISMAIL KILLEDAR, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of Freehold tenure, containing by admeasurement 367 3/4 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A/8086, 8087, 8086, 8087, New Survey Nos. 2/1165 and 1/1165 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1/2707 and 2708 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 6046 and 6047, Street Nos. 128-132 and 72-80 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Ali Umer Street and North side of Banian Street at Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district and City of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by Ali Umer Street on the West by Sweepers passage on the North by the property of Milk Charity Bazar and on the South by Banian Street.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1939.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

623.

Public Notices

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SHARE CERTIFICATE LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two Share Certificates Nos. 5439 & 5440 in respect of 75/- Shares numbered 138013 138062 and 235795 235819 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, standing in the name of Mr. MANECK R. MEHTA have been lost or mislaid, and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate Share Certificates for the said Shares. Any persons having any claim on the said Shares should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which no claim will be considered and the Company will proceed to issue duplicate Share Certificates.

M. R. MEHTA.

Bombay, dated 17-7-1939.

(12039)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(WORKS BRANCH).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of constructing storm water relief drains from Poibawdi to the open channel through New Foras Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July, 1939.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees Five only to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Department,
(Works Branch), Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th July, 1939.

625.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 32	9 2

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—

Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latst hour for posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

PATHE

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9th WEEK

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ALCOHOL—POSITIVELY A POISON

Lancet Calls It 'Genius Of Degeneration'

Major P. W. O'Gorman, M.D., M.R.C., D.P.H. (Camb.), I.M.S., etc., says:

"That alcohol is a poison is unquestionable. I brieoy recount the salient reasons. Alcohol is not a stimulant, any more than opium; it is a sedative in small doses and a narcotic—and even irrito-narcotic—in large or continuous doses. It is not a tonic but a depressant. After the first temporary fillip of irritation due to its caustic or burning action on the throat and stomach, it has a paralytic effect on the circulatory system; the paralysed blood vessels distend, the blood-pressure therein falls, and the bodytemperature sinks (the lowest temperatures recorded in man are in drunkards). In the abdominal area this is emphasised, and results in disorders of the liver, stomach and kidneys. The heat-regulating centres are deranged (hence alternate vushings and shiverings); the work of the tissues is seriously interfered with; urea, carbonic acid and other unoxidised waste (the ashes and smoke of the human engine) accumulate in the tissues and blood (hence its dark colour, as shown in the face), clogging the machinery—and practical suffocation results (hence the increased breathing and purple countenance.) The energy of the heart is wasted pumping blood into relaxed vessels which have lost their tone (hence heart disease), and the nervous system is benumbed and rapidly 'fagged out' (hence nervous diseases.) Professor Sims Woodhead, Pathologist of Cambridge, shows from the experiments of Delearde and Laitenen, that it is almost impossible to confer immunity against rabies, tetanus, and anthrax on alcoholised animals; and even when previously protected, they rapidly lose it under subsequent alcoholisation. It is a 'narcotico-paretic-irritant' toxin, the ferment-product of a brother micro-organism, akin to those of dipthheria, enteric, and cholera, and apt to produce more or less corresponding effects. Years ago the Lancet called alcohol 'the genius of degeneration'. We cannot better that Note that these are the physiological effects of moderate doses, which, if long continued, result in the diseases indicated."

SECURITY FROM "C. P. TIMES"

Allegations Against Minister

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR,

A notice demanding a security of Rs. 1,000 by the 20th of July under the Press Emergency Act, has been demanded from the "C. P. Times," the Muslim weekly of Jubbulpore. A similar notice has also been served on Mr. Abdul Aziz, keeper of the Nadri press.

The "C. P. Times" started publication on April 2 this year. The security will not be deposited and the paper will cease publication from July 20.

In an open letter to Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Taj Uddin, the honorary Editor, charges the C. P. Ministry with taking personal revenge under the cloak of curbing the Communal Press. All the fourteen issues of the paper so far published have been sent to Mahatma Gandhi and he has been requested to read them and see if there is anything in the paper to which objection could be taken. It is also pointed out that the paper had been expressing strong views against the C. P. Congress Ministry and especially Mr. D. P. Mishra but it is asserted that this is no offence under any act.

The letter continues, "Your Ministers who are pledged to work according to the Congress Manifesto are using Press Emergency Powers Act and other means to curtail shamelessly the rights of citizens. Under the cloak of checking communal feelings the Ministry is murdering freedom of speech and press."

"You claim that you love Truth more than Life. We Mussalmans have taken a reverse view of your proclamations about Truth and Non-violence."

The letter concludes, "Under the declaration of Truth, more untruth is said and done by persons directly created by you, such as Ministers. More violence is resorted to and encouraged by Congress men to-day than ever before. You have been supplied with numberless instances but you are busy with matters of Federation and never gave thought to our sufferings. We now solicit you kindly to give your opinion whether any writing in the "C. P. Times" is against communal harmony or tends to create communal hatred against Hindus. We want your true opinion."

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5 years of GASTRIC ULCERS!
Dared not have a hot meal
Those who know the misery that a disordered stomach means—the constant pain and perhaps dread of operation — will understand the gratitude of Mr. M. B. in his letter below.
"I am writing to tell you how grateful I am; I have been suffering from gastric ulcers for 5 years. I dared not have a hot meal and at times was in agony with pains in my stomach.
"A friend advised me to try Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, and thanks to your remedy I am now able to eat anything without pain or discomfort. I would not be without a bottle now for anything."
Let Maclean Brand Stomach Powder stop your pain
Get a bottle of MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder today. See that it has the signature on the bottle and carton and the red seal on carton. It is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
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Swaraj Through Sport!

Davis Cup Or Wimbledon Title More Helpful Than Fiercest Speeches

"Would Constitute Strongest Argument For India's Complete Emancipation", Says A. I. L. T. A. Foreign Secretary

(By J. Chinna Durai—Foreign Secretary, A.I.L.T.A., and Councillor L.T.A.)

India's political conscience is keenly awake. In fact it has been so for some years now. The leaders of India have at various times adopted one method or another with a view to obtaining their cherished object, namely, complete 'Swaraj' for India. Civil disobedience, non-co-operation, strikes accompanied by violent speeches, and press propaganda have all been tried one after another, and all that they have so far achieved for India is the attainment of a sort of constitution far short of Dominion Status with no prospect of any improvement in her political status for perhaps some years to come. In this article I propose to suggest a new method which, if adopted, will, in my opinion, result in India attaining complete independence in the near future without the exchange of a single shot.

I have watched Europe at close quarters for nearly fifteen years now. I have been in the thick of its social and political life, particularly in England, and I may say, without exaggeration, that the most salient feature in European life is sport. No matter how deep the depression, and however grave the crisis, Europe refuses to go in sackcloth and ashes. Even if the end of the world was predicted for the morrow, the love of sport is so deeply ingrained in the Englishman that I can picture him going to his doom either dancing or with a tennis racket in his hand.

Martindale, fast bowler with a beautiful action, constitutes along with Constantine the backbone of the West Indies' attack.

J. B. Stollmeyer, "Babe" of the West Indies' side, being only 17 years of age, who is probably the youngest player ever to have played in a Test.

Sixty Per Cent Sport News

If you pick up any European newspaper at random you would notice that sixty per cent of the news is about sport and the rest devoted to a thousand and one other matters of which politics occupy only a fraction of attention. Even during the grave crisis of last September the newspapers devoted more space to sports items than the crisis itself. In fact the strength of a nation in Europe is judged not so much according to the amount of arms or armaments it possesses, but according to its achievements in the world of sport.

For instance, in the International Lawn Tennis Federation in Paris the various Lawn Tennis Associations of the world are entitled to the following number of votes: Australia, France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States of America, 12 votes each; Canada, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa, 9 votes each; Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland, 7 votes each; Argentine, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Iceland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia, 5 votes each. The assignment of votes, it will be observed, is regulated not according to the size of the various countries, but according to the merits of their respective achievements in lawn tennis.

How India Can Be A Strong Nation

And this is where I come to my point. If India can at any time win the Davis Cup or produce a champion who might win the singles title at Wimbledon, the number of votes she would be entitled to will be raised to the same level as that of Britain or America. Once India's civic rights in the sporting world are equal to those of the strongest nations of the world, it would constitute the strongest argument for India's complete emancipation in the political world. Judged by the recognised European standards of strength, India would then be a strong nation and the absurdity of Britain holding down India politically on the ground of her unfitness would stand revealed in all its nakedness before the foremost nations of the world and Britain would be obliged to find other arguments for subjugating India. This will not be easy, as it is common ground that the political and intellectual sense of India is as good as of any other nation.

It is for this reason that I strongly advocate that India develops her sports to such a state of excellence that all nations of the world, whether they like it or not, will be obliged not only to look up to her with respect and admiration, but also seek her guidance and leadership in a manner that will automatically proclaim to the world the ridiculousness of any country dominating her and dictating to her eternally what she ought to do and what she ought not to do.

Sports Not Speeches!

Political speeches of Indian leaders, however logical and fiery they may be, and the rare flashes of the intellectual exhibitions of India's intelligentia in the field of arts and science, do not cut much ice in England as they are only put down as the barking of a dog that can never bite, or the mania of an ascetic in pursuit of a pet hobby. What is wanted to impress the power and superiority of India on the English mind is some practical achievements in open physical competitions with Europe, and it is for this reason, while I appreciate the political services of Gokhale, Gandhi and Nehru in the cause of India, I appreciate even more the sporting services rendered in raising the prestige of India in the eyes of the world by such stalwart sportsmen as Ranjit Singh, Duleep Sinjhi, the Nawab of Pataudi and

Fr. Sperling (Denmark), who only last year had accounted for Mrs. Wills Moody at Queens Club, was another 'star' who made an exit in the '39 Wimbledon.

the polo, hockey, cricket and Davis Cup teams of India.

In short, argue with an Englishman and you will find he has no patience to listen to you; but beat him in sports and you will find his respect for you almost amounts to worship.

Government's Duty

In conclusion, may I urge, seeing that efficiency in sports is so inter-linked with the ultimate welfare of India, that India participates in the Olympic Games and the Davis Cup and other international matches regularly. The Indian Government should make it a point to help financially the All India Lawn Tennis Association and football teams in every way they can with a view to finding new talent that will one day carry everything before it and help India to hoist her flag right in the heart of Europe.

I can prophesy that if the progress of Indian lawn tennis is maintained as it is now and that young players are afforded facilities to compete in Europe every year, India will in the course of five years be the envy and the talk of the world, for by then she would have won the much coveted Davis Cup.

I have dwelt on lawn tennis at length because as the elected foreign secretary of the All India Lawn Tennis Association I am primarily concerned with lawn tennis, but my observations apply equally to field games, and Indian athletes must be sorted out with the financial aid of the Indian Government and trained systematically so that they can hold their own in the Olympic Games and that the world may look up to them as the finest specimen of India's manhood, whose body and soul will not tolerate any shackles in the shape of political serfdom. For a self-governing India strength of character, strength of purpose and stern discipline, the necessary attributes of a sound mind in a sound body are very essential and for this reason my final suggestion to the Indian Government is to introduce State-aided physical culture on a wide scale all over India for both men and women (not confined to schools and colleges alone) which will be the prelude to the birth of a mighty India, which in full consciousness of her strength can go forward and take what she wants instead of always having to beg for what she wants.

Unity Is Strength

Besides, unity is strength and India's greatest obstacle to the achievement of such a unity among her various communities has always been her intricate racial, religious and communal difficulties. The predominant political party in India—the Congress—cherished the hope that the panacea for this evil consisted in making every citizen of India embrace its political faith. This hope, however, has failed to materialise, because in spite of the fact that Congress has been in power, political and racial differences still continue in an acute manner, often culminating in riots between Moslems and Hindus. The latest news is that even among the Congress party—at one time thought united to a man—a serious split has now occurred, which makes the already divided India more divided.

In these circumstances it seems to me that the one and only way to unify India is through the medium of sport, which will inculcate in every Indian the spirit of give and take, tolerance, self-sacrifice and unselfishness—virtues in fact that will kill the distinction between a high caste and an untouchable and ensure fair play for all.

My mind goes back to my college days in 1914 when I captained the Salem College Football XI which consisted of men drawn from various communities, professing different faiths in politics and religion. The team was made up of Mohammedans, Brahmins, non-Brahmins, Untouchables and Christians, and yet we pulled together in perfect unison, winning match after match as we went along. Sports alone—the greatest leveller of all beings—could have achieved that miracle, and I therefore say with all sincerity that the salvation of India rests not with any particular political party but in the general adoption of healthy sports throughout the length and breadth of India whereby unity which leads to strength and strength which will ultimately lead to the moral, social and political uplift of India can be achieved.

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SOCIALISTS FOR COMPOSITE LEADERSHIP

Dr. Z. A. Ahmed Explains Position

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: July 16.

An emergent meeting of the Congress Socialist Party was held this morning. Dr. Z. A. Ahmed presided. Dr. Ahmed explained the situation as it has recently developed. Dr. Ahmed made it clear that the Socialist Party as such did not stand for alternative leadership in the Congress by overthrowing the present leadership. It was for a composite leadership. Dr. Ahmed did not approve of the policy of defying the Congress President's ban on the recent protest meetings. He admitted it was a breach of discipline.

Dr. Ahmed said he had, however, participated in the protest meeting at Delhi under peculiar circumstances and because of previous commitments of the Leftists. He thought such breaches were calculated to intensify internal conflict in the Congress instead of making for united action, for which the Socialist Party stood.

The Socialist Party would do nothing which would destroy the unity of the Congress. Nor could the Socialist Party think of starting any nation-wide struggle without co-operation of the present Congress leadership and its majority. No ultimatum delivered by Leftists could succeed until the whole Congress was behind it. Socialists in future should try, agitate and work within the limits of Congress discipline only and he hoped the Leftists' Consolidation Committee would reconsider the matter for future guidance.

Regarding Mr. M. N. Roy's part in the recent controversy, Dr. Ahmed said, although Roy was prepared to fight for alternative Congress leadership, he had curiously enough deserted the Leftist forces in the very first round of the conflict.

NO ONE ASKED TO RESIGN FROM ALLAHABAD

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: July 16.

Mystery surrounds Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's declaration in the course of a statement made in Bombay to the effect that six members of the Allahabad Congress Committee, who participated in the protest meeting against the A.I.C.C. resolution, had been asked to resign their executive posts in Congress. Inquiries made here indicate that nobody who participated has yet been asked to resign. The City Committee only passed a general resolution on July 9, suggesting that those participating in the demonstrations should resign their offices, but actually nobody yet has been asked to resign by the City Congress Committee. The Secretary, City Congress Committee has made some enquiry only from one participant, viz., Mr. Manmath Gupta who presided over the meeting.

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DELHI SCOUT JAMBOREE

NEW DELHI, July 14.

From July 6 to 9 a Scout Jamboree was held in Ceylon to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the Boy Scouts Association there. A contingent of the Boy Scouts Association in India attended the Jamboree.

The following telegrams were exchanged between the Chief Scout for India and the Chief Scout for Ceylon:—

From the Chief Scout for India: "Scouts in India send congratulations to Scouts in Ceylon on occasion of Silver Jubilee and best wishes for success of Jamboree."

From the Chief Scout for Ceylon: "Ceylon Scouts thank Scouts of India for their encouraging message on occasion of Silver Jubilee. Jamboree great success."—United Press.

Harrow Beat Eton By 8 Wickets

LONDON, July 17.

In the two-day match between Eton and Harrow, at Lord's Harrow won by eight wickets.

Eton made 268 and 156 (Henley 3 for 14).

Harrow replied with 294 (Wallace 5 for 69, Anson 76), and 131 for 2 in the second innings (Lithgow 67, not out).—Reuter.

First Direct Flight Between France And U.S.A.

ORLEANS, July 15.

A French hydroplane with ten aboard arrived in Biscarosse after a direct flight of 28½ hours from Port Washington. This is the first direct commercial flight between the United States and France.—Reuter.

WEEK-END CRICKET MATCHES IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Following are results of week-end cricket matches in Bombay:—

HINDU GYMKHANA "A" Vs. NOWROZ C. C.

Hindu Gymkhana "A" 118 for 3 wickets declared.

Nowroz C. C. 76 all out.

ISLAM GYMKHANA Vs. BOHRA CRICKETERS

Islam Gymkhana 98 all out.

Bohra Cricketers 124 for 8.

PARSI GYMKHANA 116 for 4.

Parsi Cyclists 108 all out.

HINDU GYMKHANA "A" Vs. ESPLANADE LIBERAL

Hindu Gymkhana "A" 237 for 7 declared.

Esplanade Liberal 111.

PARSI GYMKHANA Vs. SHAPOOR SPENCER CLUB COMBINED

Parsi Gymkhana 78 all out.

Shapoor Spencer Club combined XI 191 for 9 declared.

ISLAM GYMKHANA Vs. NOWROZ C. C.

Islam Gymkhana 163 all out.

Nowroz C. C. 52 all out.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS "B" Vs. HINDU GYMKHANA "B"

Bombay Cricketers "B" 71 all out.

and Hindu Gymkhana "B" 63 all out.

NATIONAL BREEDERS' PRODUCE STAKES

LONDON, July 15.

At Sandown, Their Majesties saw the King's Horse, "Great Truth," finish third in the National Breeders' Produce Stakes, run over five furlongs, after an objection to the winner. The race resulted as follows:—

STAR DUST	.. 1
PIPING ROCK	.. 2
GREAT TRUTH	.. 3

Eight ran. Won by one and a half length.

Betting:—10 to 1 Star Dust, 33 to 1 Piping Rock. 8 to 1, Great Truth.

Rose of England, 2 to 5 on, finished first, but was disqualified.—Reuter.

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a. m. Mushtaribai of Agra 7-15 Radio orchestra 7-50 Lakshman Prasad.
12-0 noon From Devdas to Sitara.
1-0 p. m. Variety 6-10 Radio orchestra 6-15 Hashmat 6-30 Equality and Fraternity (Hindustani) 6-50 Mushtaribai 7-5 L. Watson 7-15 From khayal to geet 7-35 Radio orchestra 7-45 For villagers 8-30 Lakshman Prasad 8-45 Mushtaribai 9-35 Dance to music of Sebastian.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4.960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-15 As in Delhi 1 6-15 Mushtaribai 6-30 As in Delhi 1 6-50 Hashmat 7-5 Ghulam Sabiri 7-15 Lakshman Prasad 7-35 Dhumtit kit 7-40 L. Watson 7-50 K. L. Saigal 8-15 Hashmat 8-30 to 9-35 As in Delhi 1 9-35 Apni apni pasand.

Delhi—III Programme

19.68 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p. m. Roshanlal Bhatnagar 6-20 Bai Saraswatibai 6-40 Devotional songs 6-50 Anand saroop 7-5 Bai Saraswatibai 7-15 Roshanlal Bhatnagar 7-30 Gulshabbo 7-45 For countryside 8-15 Revaluations. 2 8-30 Shakuntala Devi Bhatnagar 8-40 Bai Saraswatibai 9-35 Anand saroop 9-50 Roshanlal Bhatnagar 10-10 Bai Saraswatibai.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a. m. Keep fit 8-10 Instrumental melodies 8-30 Ditties in duets 8-45 Thumris.
12-30 p. m. Devotional song 12-0 Deskar on sarode 12-45 D. R. Nimbargi 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 Bilaval 1-30 Music 2-30 Musical prelude 2-35 Shahajanand Swami by Rambhai Buxi 2-50 Marathi bhavgeets 3-0 Spare-time hobbies 6-0 Sindhi songs 6-10 Bhai Desa 6-25 Reading from Hindustani poems by S. Ahmed 6-30 Gujarati produced by Chandamama and his young friends 7-0 Income-tax law for all in (Gujarati) by Income-tax expert 7-15 Hirabai Ankolekar 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 In language of our zone 8-10 Kumar Gandharv 8-30 Week in Bombay by Simon Pereira 8-45 Bombay radio orchestra 9-35 Museum 9-50 Some variety 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-0 a. m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p. m. As in Bombay 1 6-0 Hirabai Ankolekar 6-15 Purva kalyan on the violin 6-20 Anand Bijlani 6-0 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1 9-50 Agnes Barrett: pianoforte recital 10-5 Egidio Verga: Violincello recital 10-20 Olive Morgan: vocal recital 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)
2-0 p. m. A clarionet recital 2-15 Kalyani 2-45 From silver screen 6-0 For villages 6-30 D. Visvanathan of Sirugumani: veena 7-0 People Opposite: by 'Kumudini' 7-15 Love and muse 7-30 Mudikonda C. Venkatarama Iyer: vocal 8-15 D. Visvanathan 8-30 Classical cameos 8-45 Mudikonda C. Venkatarama Iyer: vocal.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a.m. New Tunes on Air.
12-30 p.m. Variety 12-50 Music 1-30 English Literature. 2 1-50 Musical Interval 1-57 Alexander's Invasion (Bengali By Dr. Nihar Rajan Roy, 2-17 Latika Sen 5-0 Variety 6-10 For Countryside 7-0 Bijan Kumar Dey 7-15 Satyen Bose 7-30 Monster 7-50 Jantri Sangha 8-5 Air, the breath of life by Dr. Sisir Kumar Mittra 9-10 Law & the Citizen by B. C. Bonnerjee 9-30 Frank Murgatroyd Tenor 9-45 Mary St. Jhonston. LG.S.M. (Eloc.) 10-0 Excerpts from No, No, Nanette.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As In Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-10 As In Calcutta 1 6-10 Deben Biswas 6-30 Sazzad Hoosain Khan 6-45 Anil Das 7-0 to 9-50 As in Calcutta 1 9-30 Lalit Mohan Mukherjee 10-0 Rambala 10-20 Our Own.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. Rajjan 6 15 Variety Discs 6-22 Rasoolanbai of Benares 6-45 Readings from Sanasnra Rajni Charitra 6-55 Nauten Lahra on Sarangi 7-0 For Children 7-10 Murli Manohar 7-15 Dehati Bhaiyon Ki Liye 7-45 Health and Sanitation (Hindustani) 8-0 Ashraf and Rajjan 8-25 Air Trio 8-33 Barkat Ali Khan 8-40 Rasoolanbai 9-40 Ghazals 10-0 Sky Lights.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. It Might Interest You 2-5 Unseen Hand of the Vitamin by Medical Practitioner 2-20 Music 4-0 Music 4-3 Things of Interest (Tamil) 4-6 Our Friends Abroad 4-16 Something Light 4-20 Music by Kumari P. S. Lakshmi 5-0 Shrimati M. Jayalakshmi Voice 5-50 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 Tirupanithura Visvanatha Bhagavathar Voice 6-45 Shrimati M. Jayalakshmi Voice 7-0 Street Singer. 2 7-15 Shelter Behind the God (Tamil) by V. R. Ramkrishna Dikshitar 7-30 A. S. Narasimha Iyengar Voice 8-30 A. Narayan Iyengar of Devakotah: Veena 8-55 Declaration of Disbelief by N .D. Varadachari 9-30 A. Narayana Iyengar Veena

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)
2-0 to 2-30 As In Madras 1.
60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
4-0 to 4-30 & 5-0 to 6-0 As In Madras 1. 6-0 Devotional Songs 6-15 Vallu-Veelu 6-25 Dance tune by Shrimati Sri Hari 6-30 Weekly News 6-40 Film Hints by Shrimati Sri Hari 6-45 to 9-30 As In Madras 1 9-30 Lisel Fleischmann 9-50 Songs For Two 10-5 Nationalists.

Peshawar—Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p. m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p. m.)

B. B. C. Programme

8-30 Sonata Recital by Peggy 9-0 Fred Hartley & His Sextet 9-30 News 9-45 Orquest Romanza, 10-25 Sports News.

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B B C Chief Speaks To Germany

"WHAT CAN BROADCASTING DO FOR PEACE?"

LONDON, (By Mail.)

"This worldwide development of international broadcasting has in it perhaps greater and more far-reaching possibilities of good than almost any other movement of our time," said Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in a broadcast speech to Germany.

"Have not the troubles of the world throughout history troubles within a country and troubles internationally—been due very often and very largely to misunderstanding to ignorance of facts and ignorance of other people's ways of life, and their points of view—which also are facts, and facts of a very important kind?" he asked.

International broadcasting, which, he commented, was obviously something which had not merely come to stay but was likely to develop much further, could help us to know one another in things big and little as perhaps nothing eles could. Was not that one of the surest ways to peace," he asked?

BONDS OF THE BATTLEFIELDS.

Mr. Ogilvie concluded his broadcast by a reference to a visit to the Ypres Salient when he was in Belgium a few months ago. He said he had "wanted to see what the Salient looked like from your side."

"It was a lovely clear spring day with the larks singing overhead. There were cemeteries of your dead side by side with the cemeteries of our dead, all beautifully tended.

"At points there were piles of debris—your square tin hats and our round ones—still waiting to be cleared away. In many of the fields were boys and girls with pails, still filling them with bits of your shells and ours—20 years after the war."

They could imagine his thoughts. He thought he could not do better than repeat the words which their own Admiral Von Trotha had used in London last month in connection with the tending of war graves, when he said, 'We have achieved a comradeship which while deeply respecting each nation's military virtue and will to live, yet realised that nations are knit together by unbreakable bonds!—Reuter.

TANJORE TEMPLES OPENED TO HARIJANS

TANJORE, July 16.

A circular throwing open all ninety temples under his control including Sri Brihadeeswarar Temple, popularly known as the big temple, has been issued by the Senior Prince of Tanjore, the hereditory trustee of Tanjore Palace Devastanam temples.

A party of Harijans, including Mr. Kolandavelu Nainar, M.L.A., and led by a number of prominent people of the place among whom was the President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh of the Tanjore District entered the big temple this morning.

The party was received by the Superintendent of the Palace Devastanam Temple and taken inside, and after worshipping the deity they went round the inner shrine.—A. P.

Ex-Chief Justice Of Mysore In Bombay

BOMBAY: Sunday.

Mr. K. Sankar Narayan Rao, ex-Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court and Chief Scout of the Mysore State was the chief guest of Honour at a party held to-night by the members of the Kanara Saraswat Association at the Association Hall, Gamdevi. Mr. S. N. Kalbag, President of the Association, made the welcome speech. Mr. H. Sankar Rao, referred to his distinguished career which culminated in his occupying the highest judicial post in the gift of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. He made special mention of his charitable disposition, liberal views and philanthropy.

The chief guest, while thanking the members for the honour done to him r equested the members to see that their children joined the scout movement and do social service.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri proposed a vote of thanks.

Special News FROM LONDON

(From Our Own Correspodnent)
LONDON, JULY, 7

Only two Indian students appeared at an examination to secure the Oxford University Certificates in Public and Social administration. One of them, Mrs. Madhavi R. Kurup, M.A., came from Trivandrum. The other came as a scholar of the Punjab Government.

Mrs. Kurup, who was attached to Barnett House, Oxford, passed the examination and became the first Indian lady to secure the coveted Certificate. The Punjab scholar failed. He will try again along with the daughter of Lord Sinha next year.

On July 3, Mrs. Kurup, encouraged by her Oxford victory, appeared for the Public Examinatration examination of the London University. Now as the ex-Head of the Hindu Girls' High School, Matale, Ceylon, she is visiting various University centres and making herself familiar with the work of the London County Council.

On her return to Trivandrum early in September next, she will devote herself to the Municipal politics of the place. She has gained considerable knowledge in Denmark and Sweden of rural reconstruction work, which she hopes will be found useful in Trivandrum.

* * * *

Plans for the control of paper supplies in war-time have been completed in Britain, following discussions between the Government and the interests concerned.ed.

Details of the plan have been circulated to paper firms in a secret document, publication of which is forbidden, presumably under the Official Secrets Acts.

* * * *

German orchestra leaders have been notified that the practice of singing English words to American songs is considered "unworthy" of a German. The notice did not only apply to American songs, but to all foreign music.

The same announcement made it clear that foreign dances are frequently "degenerate" and that it would be necessary to obtain permission in the future before the presentation or demonstration of a foreign dance.

* * * *

At a London meeting on July 3 plans were passed for holding an international conference in London a year hence to discuss the business and professional status of women.

It is encouraging to learn that provisional acceptances of representation have been received from Germany, Italy, and Japan. No communication has so far been addressed to women of India through their recognised organisation.

* * * *

Following the conquest of Abyssinia, the Italian Permanent Prize committee offered £5,000 for an "Imperial Hymn."

Nineteen musicians competed, but the committee has decided that none is worthy of the prize. The contest has been abandoned and the money handed to the Confederation of Musicians and Artists to help needy musicians and artists.

* * * *

The question of a likely successor to Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, who is now in London is now under active discussions.

"Possibles" are Sir Robert Craigie, now in Tokyo, and Sir Howard Kennard, now in London on leave from Warsaw, but in view of the exceptional importance of the Berlin Embassy a surprise appointment is quite on the cards.

* * * *

General Oshima, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, has lodged another protest against the continued shipments of German war material to China.

The General has told Von Ribbentrop that unless this trade is discontinued, the Japanese Army Command in China will not be able to grant special treatment to German subjects residing in Chinese territories under their control.

* * * *

The Italo-German plan to settle the Southern Tyrol minority problem is giving the 200,000 Germans living there three alternatives.

They may migrate to Germany, settle in Southern Italy, or go to one of Italy's colonies. Many of these Germans, who came under Italian rule when the South Tyrol was ceded by Austria after the Great War, feel that their Fuehrer has sold them to Mussolini. They are reluctant to give up their homes, and if they return to Germany they are likely to find themselves conscripted for Goering's Four-Year-Plan.

* * * *

In the event of war Germany's first move on the west will be an attempt to occupy Holland, which is required as a base from which to attack Britain.

Holland was chosen in preference to Belgium. Hitler hopes Belgium will remain neutral. In that case Belgium would act as a barrier between Holland and the French-British attacking forces in France.

Of course, many Belgians doubt whether they will be able to remain neutral. Nazi propaganda in Eupen and Malmedy, former German territories, has done much to shake what confidence they had in Germany's respect for their neutrality.

* * * *

A certain highly placed German officer, whose name is Lieutenant Colonel Count Gerhardt von Schwerin, is on a visit to Britain to obtain military information for Berlin.

He has already inspected the London Irish Rifles, apparently with the full consent of the British War Office. During his tour of England he also saw a few harmless bits of old war junk to which Whitehall attaches no importance.

* * * *

During the coming Anglo-Japanese negotiations on the Tientsin controversy, the British side will almost certainly be asked to deliver to the Peking regime (Japanese controlled Government of North China) silver specie valued at about 50,000,000 Chinese dollars. The silver belonged to the Tientsin branches of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, which agreed to participate in the new Federal Reserve Bank of China as charter members and contribute their silver holdings towards its note reserve.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 16.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Max	Min	Rain Past 24 Hours	Rain Total Since 1st June	Rain Difference to Normal
Amraoti	91	69	1.9	7.5	—3.8
Akola	77	71	1.7	10.6	+0.5
Ahmedabad	85	78	T	6.0	—3.9
Ahmednagar	78	70	0.1	6.6	—0.2
Ambala	93	74	—	7.7	—0.1
Allahabad	100	80	T	10.9	+0.6
Benares	93	79	0.9	11.2	+1.0
Bareilly	83	75	0.5	11.0	—1.1
BOMBAY	85	78	0.2	35.7	+2.5
Bangalore	80	66	T	5.7	+0.5
Bhopal	77	71	1.2	27.7	—
Baroda	85	77	T	9.1	—
Belgaum	73	68	1.9	30.2	+14.3
Bahawalpore	106	85	—	1.8	—0.2
Bijapur	81	72	—	6.9	+2.4
Bellary	88	76	—	1.9	—0.8
Bhavnagar	87	78	0.1	8.5	+1.1
Chittagong	88	76	3.2	32.2	+0.3
Calcutta	89	78	—	19.7	+1.2
Cuttack	86	73	T	13.1	—2.8
Cawnpore	94	80	0.1	8.4	+0.7
Calicut	79	74	0.1	58.7	+8.6
Colombo	82	76	0.2	11.2	+0.1
Cheerapunji	69	65	2.3	199.2	+43.1
Cocanada	89	80	—	5.8	—2.2
Cochin	85	74	0.3	57.3	+16.2
Dehra Dun	78	72	0.4	19.8	—1.9
Delhi	87	78	0.1	5.1	—2.5
Darjeeling	65	57	2.0	39.6	—3.6
Desa	90	78	—	1.9	—4.5
Dalhousie	—	—	1.9	16.4	—1.3
Fort Sandeman	98	74	—	2.9	+1.2
Gorakhpur	94	81	—	14.9	+1.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	74	—	6.7	—1.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	97	80	—	—	—1.9
Indore	78	70	T	12.7	+1.9
Jhansi	85	77	0.1	10.0	—0.5
Jubbulpore	77	71	1.8	20.2	+4.3
Jacobabad	109	83	—	—	—0.6
Karachi	85	78	—	—	—2.3
Kodaikanal	61	52	T	4.1	—2.7
Khandwa	78	75	0.9	9.8	+0.1
Lucknow	92	80	0.1	8.0	—2.1
Ludhiana	91	78	0.2	4.7	—
Lahore	103	73	1.1	4.7	+0.2
Lyallpur	104	72	1.2	3.3	+0.5
Multan	101	86	—	2.6	+1.1
Mysore	79	67	T	2.1	—2.3
Madras	98	83	—	2.2	—1.6
Marmagoa	82	79	—	48.2	—
Malegaon	81	74	0.1	9.4	+2.5
Mahableshwar	65	62	4.0	101.4	+10.3
Masulipatam	94	81	—	7.2	—0.7
Mandalay	92	78	0.5	3.6	—4.1
Mangalore	85	75	0.7	65.8	+7.6
Meerut	—	—	1.0	8.8	+0.6
Mercara	67	63	1.9	42.1	—5.6
Nagpur	75	67	4.7	17.2	+0.9
Ootacamund	57	51	0.2	12.5	+1.9
Patna	89	80	—	13.2	—1.1
Peshawar	100	73	0.6	0.6	—0.4
Poona	79	70	0.3	9.2	+0.9
Pachmarhi	68	64	9.9	34.1	+13.2
Port Blair	84	71	T	32.8	+2.9
Quetta	90	61	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	77	69	0.2	14.9	—2.5
Rawalpindi	106	69	2.9	5.8	+0.2
Rangoon	87	78	0.4	30.3	+1.7
Ratnagiri	82	77	0.1	70.7	+23.8
Rajkot	88	78	T	2.7	—7.5
Sialkot	98	72	0.6	7.0	+0.4
Sholapur	85	73	—	6.8	—0.1
Shillong	76	65	—	30.6	+5.3
Simla	70	57	T	13.7	—2.1
Surat	83	79	0.1	11.9	+5.3
Salem	94	76	—	6.1	+1.2
Trichinopoly	93	80	—	3.8	+1.7
Trivandrum	79	73	0.3	16.7	—0.3
Vizagapatam	92	75	0.1	4.9	—2.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 16.

Yesterday's depression moved further Westwards and lies this morning in East Central India centred about eighty miles south-east of Sutna. Reports from many stations in Rajputana and Kashmir are lacking. The monsoon has been vigorous in West Central Provinces, where widespread heavy rain has fallen. It has been strong in Berar, East and North Punjab, active in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, and West United Provinces. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Konkan, Malabar and local in Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces, North West Frontier Province, North Hyderabad and Mysore while a few falls have occurred in Southwest Punjab, Gujarat and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Pachmarhi ten inches; Saugor, Seoni six; Nagpur five; Mahabaleshwar four; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Hoshangabad, and Rawalpindi three; Darjeeling, Cherrapunji, Silchar, Jubbulpore, Amraoti, Khushab, Dalhousie, Belgaum, and Mercara two; Akola, Sutna, and Khandala one and half; Benares, Meerut, Bhopal, Khandwa, Raipur, Lahore, Lyallpur and Murree one; Sialkot. Peshawar and Cherat half. The day temperatures were markedly below normal in Central Provinces.—A. P.

Lovji Cama Memorial

On behalf of the Lovji Cama Memorial Committee an appeal was issued to the generously-minded people of Bombay to contribute liberally to the cosmopolitan Memorial Fund opened in the honour of Mr. Lovji N. Cama, Excise Sub-Inspector, who had laid down his life at the altar of duty in September last year.

The Committee in order to commemorate the gallant death of Mr. Cama decided to give away a "Heroic Deed Gold Medal" every year to any member of any community, who had performed a heroic deed in the year under consideration.

In recognition of the services of the late Mr. Cama, the Government of Bombay had granted a laudable contribution of Rs. 2,000 to the Memorial Fund, started in his honour.

KANHAIYA MURDER CASE IN JHALAWAR

The Jhalwar Durbar have issued the following press communique:—

The Durbar have received many applications aud communications from different quarters making various suggestions with regard to the prosecution and trial of the murder case of Kanhaiya, son of Ramdhan jat of Patan.

2. The suggestions mainly were to the following effect:—

(a) The venue of the trial should be outside the State.

(b) The case should be tried by a judge from British India.

(c) The prosecution should be assisted by a competent counsel.

3. The Durbar have given careful consideration to all these suggestions, and while they have the fullest faith in the integrity and competence of their own Judiciary, in view of the interest which this case seems to have aroused outside the State, and in order fully to satisfy the wishes of the different sections of their subjects, so far as may be possible and proper, they have made the following arrangements with regard to the trial of the case:—

(i) With regard to the transfer of the venue of the trial from Jhalawar, the Durbar have had the position examined by their legal advisers, and it was found that it must take place in the State itself and not anywhere outside. The situation was explained to the Bohra Defence Committee of Bombay, which interviewed His Highness on the 16th April, 1939.

(ii) It was at first the Darbar's intention formally to request that the Political Agent should try the case, but since it was pointed out that it was not legally possible for the Political Agent to do so they have obtained the services of a distinguished Judicial Official from British India Rai Bahadur Chunnilal, M.A., LL.B., Retired District and Session Judge, Punjab, and lately the president of the Election Tribunal in that Province.

(iii) In order to assist the prosecution, the Darbar have engaged Mr. R. C. Soni Bar-at-Law, Lahore.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Sud 1, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 29, 1358.
Parsi: Behman 15, 1308.
Hightide: 0-0, 12-24.
Lowtide: 5-38, 18-30.
Sunrise: 6h. 10m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.

Tuesday, July 18.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BEST APPRENTICES' LECTURE

Mr. T. K. R. Iyengar will give a talk on "Rectifiers" to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. in the conference hall of Electric House. The lecture is open to engineers and others interested in the subject.

"C" WARD ADULT EDUCATION

A meeting of the persons interested in the Adult Education in "C" Ward will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the Perhi of Mr. Mehraji (2nd Floor on the Godrej Tijoriwala) Kalbadevi Road, to form a regular organisation for the purpose.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. N. A. Nadvi will begin his lectures on "From the Origin of Hindustani to the period of Wali Ahmedabadi" to-day (Monday) in the Anjuman-I-Islam High School, Bori Bunder at 6-30 p.m., the other lectures for "the day" will be held as usual.

POSTAL NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the booking of insured articles for and from the following sub-offices and branch offices in account with them is temporarily suspended.

Panchgachia Sub-office Under the Bhagalpur H. O.
Saharsa Sub-office Under the Bhagalpur H. O.
Madhipura Sub-office Under the Bhagalpur H. O.
Simri Bakhtiarpur Sub-office Under the Monghyr H. O.

Amusements Of The Day

EXCELSIOR: "Love Affair". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO: "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Old Bones Of The Rivers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "My Eyes". Time as usual.
LAMINGTON: "Punjab Mail". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Mother India". Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sapera". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Sadhana". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA: "The Mill". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Vidyapati". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE: "Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

"C" WARD DISTRICT MUSLIM LEAGUE

A Condolence meeting of the General Board of the "C" Ward District Muslim League was held on Saturday, at the League Office, 75, Ismail Curlay Road, when the following resolution was passed. Mr. M. A. Azad, Editor, "Nawjawan", a Local Urdu Weekly was in the chair:—

"This meeting of the General Board of the "C" Ward District Muslim League expresses its deep regret on the sad demise of Mrs. Faiz B. Tayabji, the Ex-President of the "C" Ward District Muslim League and requests the President to convey its sympathy to the members of the bereaved family."

URGENT MEETING OF THE B. P. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) immediately after the special meeting which has been called at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

ALL INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Indian Industries Fair Ltd., it has been now decided to hold an exhibition in Bombay in March 1940 representing Swadeshi trades and Industries from all parts of India.

This time a much more wider and ambitious project than the past one is contemplated and in view of it Provincial Governments and State are being approached with an earnest request for co-operation. A virtual beginning in preparation of the Exhibition is made from right now.

SEND OFF TO MR. C. V. KANEKAR

A special meeting of the members of the Vaishya Samaj, Bombay, was held on Friday night to bid farewell to Mr. C. V. Kanekar, who leaves for Lisbon for higher studies in Law. Mr. Navalkar presided over the meeting. Besides the President, there were several speakers who wished bon-voyage and a successful career to the chief guest after return from Europe. This is the first time a Hindu gentlemen from Goa proceeds to Portugal for lawyer's course. It may be interesting to note that Law course in Lisbon extends over five years wth an apprentice course for six months after the Final Year Examination. Mr. Kanekar thanked the members by the Samaj for the honour.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND, July 15.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Installation Meeting of Lodge Orion in the West No. 415 at the Freemasons Hall and afterwards attended the Banquet.

MRS. JAYASHRI RAIJI'S THANKS

Mrs. Jayashri Raiji thanks those registered Graduates who were kind enough to support her candidature and return her to the Bombay University Senate, and also those well-wishers who helped her in the Election.

RITUAL OF THE MYSTIC STAR

The Ritual of the Mystic Star depicting the unity and brotherhood of all religions, will be performed at the Beasant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BAPAT STICKS TO HIS RESOLVE

Will Drown Himself At Sangam Next Sunday

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 16.

Senapati Bapat reiterated his resolve to court death by drowning himself at Sangam, at noon on Sunday next at an overcrowded meeting held Tilak Mandir this evening.

It may be recalled that, Mr. Bapat on being requested by Mr. Subhas Bose on Sunday last not to end his life had said that he would announce his final decision to-day. Accordingly he had convened to-day's meeting, which, despite inclement weather was attended by a large number of people including women.

Mr. Bapat who spoke well over an hour and a half, detailed the origin of his idea of self-immolation and the various causes which led to it. He said that he was firmly convinced as to the utility and value of a band of countrymen ready to sacrifice their very lives at the altar of independence of a country, which would stimulate entire world opinion in favour of the country's cause.

Proceeding he stated that he had been overwhelmed with appeals requesting him not to carry out his resolve. he had given them due consideration and after a great deal of oscillations of mind had finally come to the conclusion that he should carry out his resolve of jay Samadhi".

FINAL DECISION

He, however, stated that he had slightly altered his original plan. Originally, he had announced that he would court death either by drowning or by going to jail. He announced that he was now removing the alternative contained in the original resolution.

Requested to make himself clear he stated that he would try to drown himself as resolved but if he was legally prevented from doing so and tried for committing suicide and sentenced he would undergo the sentence. Even if he were let away without trial he would not try to end life again as had originally planned.

Mr. Bapat made this announcement very dramatically. He spoke without giving the least hint about his decision, which he declared in the very last sentence of his speech.

Premier Back At Poona

POONA, July 16.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, returned today from a fortnight's holiday in Bangalore.

Interviewed Mr. Kher said: "I am feeling quite picked up and fit. The holiday did me a lot of good." —A.P.

MILLIONS LOOK TO INDIA FOR LEAD

Kamaladevi Tells How World Has Been Impressed By National Struggle

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"I COME to London after a lapse of over 15 years. The decade and a half has seen many changes in the world, some very momentous. India has leaped over many decades and passed through revolutionary changes. It was, therefore, with an intriguing feeling that I traced my way back to this country," observed Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who is here on a tour, in an interview to the "United Press" representative about her impressions of England.

INDIA IMPRESSES WORLD

Continuing she said:—

"England no doubt has lived through much, especially these last twelve months. But fundamentally she seems to have changed little. India and the colonies still do not find a place in the English press. The English public has always been kept in ignorance of their problems or the real state of affairs in the colonies with the result that they have always been taught to view the British Empire through the eyes of the imperialist statesmen. Thus foreign affairs became the concern of only the upper class who directed its policy.

OLD NATION STILL IN VOGUE.

"England was the most glorious and powerful country; the Englishmen were the only gentlemen in the world and the might of the Empire could never be challenged." This notion bred in them an insular outlook and a smug contentment. But this hard shield has been violently pierced by a super imperialist who has not only challenged but has successfully won all along the line. Spain has been a rude shock, for it has shaken up the old complacency and given a glimpse of coming shadows and their horrors. There is now a growing interest in foreign affairs on the part of the people. But due to centuries of political spoonfeeding they are unable to understand the true significance of these rapid developments, nor are they able to correlate the various factors. They see Fascism as an isolated factor that has sprung up like a dreadful epidemic almost overnight. They cannot see it as a culmination of a sequence of factors that British Imperialism was responsible in generating. In short they hardly see their share of the responsibility in it and therefore are unable to shape their future course of action. And, therefore, although international problems are beginning to feature more, the empire questions still hang in the background. In fact even if an attempt is made to raise them, the answer is why do you want to raise this up when there is enough trouble already. There are, however, groups and individuals with vision and who are struggling to make others see. They are few, their following is yet small. Still it is a matter for gladness that these currents are flowing into the old traditional life trying to lend a new colour and character. When facts are brought into relief and posed in their right setting, they create an interest and there is a desire to understand.

THEY LOOK TO INDIA.

"It is a painful shock for those coming fresh from the lively field of Indian politics to see how much more alive and politically better educated our people are. How much wider and more comprehensive the Indian vision has been chastened into, so that the Indian movement does not degenerate into a mere narrow nationalist fight for a small geographical unit but grows as part of a larger world movement for democracy and freedom in which India too wishes to play an important role by throwing in her weight on the side of these great principles. The English public is a little slow in understanding this aspect for it is new to it, never having been told the truth about our country. But undoubtedly this stand that India has taken has made tremendous impression on the international world and won the admiration and respect of the peoples of all the countries.

"In the event of a war all eyes will once again turn to India, particularly that of the other colonies who no doubt will be guided and influenced very largely by India's attitude in that event. India has, therefore, a very large responsibility resting upon her shoulders, one in which she will have, perhaps, to give a lead to many millions of struggling people."—United Press.

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Christians Asked To Join Congress

Joachim Alva's Appeal To Third Largest Community In India

"If we are good Christians, we must be good citizens of the Indian nation. Seeing what the Congress has achieved for the last fifty years, it is absurd to discuss the question whether or not, we should join the greatest national organisation, which is fighting for the freedom of our mother land".

With these words Mr. Joachim Alva made a fervent appeal to the Indian Christians to shake off their isolationist attitude and throw themselves wholeheartedly in the national movement, carried on by the Congress.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Domestic Servants' Union, at the New Model High School, on Sunday evening, when Sjt. Kitchener D'Costa presided.

Mr. Alva deplored the present outlook of the Indian Christians, who as a community seemed to have turned their backs on the Indian nation. Such an attitude would never be conducive to their welfare. The Indian Christians should remember that they were the children of the soil and nothing would be gained by relying upon the British rulers. The British Imperialism had weakened considerably in recent years; the British Government was unable to give proper protection to their nationals in China, who were being forcibly stripped by the Japanese. Would the British, the speaker asked, ever care for the black Indian Christians in India?

SOCIAL POSITION

Speaking about the present position of the Indian Christians, the speaker said, "socially we are domestic servants, economically we are mere clerks and politically we are nowhere". It was their fault, if to-day they stood nowhere in the political arena, though they formed the third largest part in the scale of the country's population.

One of the reasons for their present deplorable condition, was that they were dominated by fissiparous and factional tendencies. Each one was at daggers drawn with the other. How could one expect them, under these circumstances to do their duty to their mother land? Another reason was that they had slavishly imitated the western mode of living.

The Indian Christians had nothing to fear about the Congress, which was striving for national regeneration. They should realise that the Congress was nurtured, nourished and built up on the sacrifice and blood of thousands of noble sons and daughters of the country.

He finally exhorted them to act as Indians and identify themselves with the national current.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MEHTA—Bansidharlal Damubhai, Advocate (A. S.)—at R. K. Building, Khetwadi Main Road—on Saturday, 15th July, 1939.

Death Of Mr. Bansidharlal Damubhai Mehta

The death occurred on Saturday at R. K. building, Khetwadi Main Road, of Mr. Bansidharlal Damubhai Mehta. Mr. Mehta was a leading member of the Appellate Side Bar of the Bombay High Court. He was an Honorary Secretary of the Appellate Side Advocates' Association and a member of the Bombay Bar Council. Mr. Mehta was the son of the late Mr. Damubhai Dayabhai Mehta, a Judge of the Baroda High Court, and a grandson of the late Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, a Judge of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Mehta leaves a widow and two daughters and a wide circle of friends.

Horniman's 66th Birthday

Mr. B. G. Horniman's sixty-sixth birthday was celebrated by a gathering of friends, admirers and colleagues on Sunday evening at Apna Cottage, Juhu.

Speeches congratulating Mr. Horniman on his recovery from a serious illness and wishing him a long and prosperous life were made on the occasion. His services to the country and to Indian journalism in particular were recounted on the occasion.

Mr. B. G. Horniman thanked all those present on the occasion in a suitable speech.

Subhas Advocates Boycott Of British Goods

(Continued from page 1.)

the weakness of the leaders in the Congress, the country was not in a position to forge ahead. What the country needed to-day was a forward policy.

Mr. Bose deplored the constitutional and reformist mentality that was being shown by a section of the Congress since the acceptance of office. He appealed to the students to strengthen the hands of those, who were prepared to lead the country on its march towards freedom. People with the Leftist inclinations, he said, were not wanting in numbers. If the Rightists did not believe in a fighting programme they should step aside and allow the Leftists to lead the country.

SUBHAS DEPLORES LEADERS' "UNPREPAREDNESS"

Address To Ahmedabad Students

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Addressing a vast gathering of students at the Town Hall, Mr Subhas Bose declared that there was a great awakening among the masses. Not only British India but the States also were ready to march forward. People were becoming impatient to fight against British Imperialism but it was our misfortune that our leaders were not ready.

"Leaders are those who lead the country. Masses are sure to go behind them.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The reason of our leaders' failure lies in Parliamentary activities. "I have no quarrel with the Parliamentary programme, but it must be implemented through revolutionary methods. We want freedom with our strength and means. One section of the Congress believes that Satyagraha is finished and will achieve freedom by progressive methods, but this is the golden opportunity of launching a campaign for gaining freedom".

"WE STAND FOR MASSES"

Speaking on the present situation in the Congress, Mr. Bose said: "Our president denies individual and civil liberty to voice our protest, but let me say that we can be expelled from Congress but not from the hearts of people. It matters little whether we are members of the Congress or not. We stand for mass Satyagraha. We want to save the Congress from political suicide."

CROWDED PROGRAMME FOR BOSE

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival here this morning. He was profusely garlanded and taken in a huge procession through streets decorated with leaves, flowers and national flags. The procession terminated at the Local Board Maidan where a flag salutation ceremony was held.

Addressing the gathering there Mr. Bose said that the national flag was the emblem of national life which they must protect at any cost. He asked the audience to be prepared for achieving India's freedom and protecting the freedom thus achieved.

Mr. Bose has a crowded programme to-day. He will address a students' meeting and a Harijans' meeting. Then the leftists will have informal talks with him. In the evening he will address a mass meeting and at night a workers' meeting.—United Press.

SUBHAS' SOLICITUDE FOR MILL WORKERS

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Mr. Subhas Bose addressed an open air meeting this evening.

Referring to Prohibition, Mr. Bose said that he favoured Prohibition but differed as regards methods of introduction of Prohibition. Mr. Bose advocated imposition of heavy taxes on those who wanted to drink instead of imposition of such taxes as the sales tax and the property tax which pressed heavily on the poor. It was not known what new taxes were in store in the wake of total Prohibition.

Mr. Bose also advocated the launching of a boycott of foreign cloth in order to enable the mill industry to pay higher wages to the workers. He contradicted the rumour that he had advocated boycott of Ahmedabad Mills goods in the Calcutta market.—A.P.

Large Crowds At Station: Official Congressmen And Merchants Absent

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Large crowds had assembled on the station this morning to welcome Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who arrived here by the Gujarat Mail from Godhra

As he stepped out of the compartment he was garlanded by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and several supporters of Mr. Bose, prominent among whom were the Bengali residents of the City, Muslims and the Mill Mazadur Union which had taken a keen interest in the Reception.

Neither official Congressmen nor prominent citizens were present. Leading commercial organizations of the City abstained from giving any kind of co-operation.

A large procession was taken out from Manilal Mansion. The procession marched through different localities and terminated at the Local Board ground where flag salutation was held.

The general feeling of protest and discontent against recent statements and actions of Mr. Bose was reflected on this occasion.

INDIANS' DEMAND FOR VOLUNTEER COOPS IN SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail)

It is understood that further steps will be taken to bring about the formation of an Indian Company in the Singapore Volunteer Corps, and for this purpose a deputation consisting of leading members of the Indian Community will wait on His Excellency the Governor.

The decision was made at a meeting of representatives of all Indian bodies in Singapore, held at the Indian Association.

It is understood the meeting appointed the following members to form the deputation to wait on the Governor, the Hon. Mr. H. H. Abdoolcader, Mr. A. K. Suratee, Mr. P. Sammy, Mr. N. A. Mallal, Dr. V. K. Samy, Mr. R. Jumabhoy and Mr. M. R. Menon (Secretary.)

The local Indian demand to be included in the S. V. C. is a very old one, although only in recent years has it reached the stage of public discussion. The local Indian Association began corresponding with the Government on the question as early as 1925.

In 1931, the Indian Association again addressed the authorities, but was informed that "it is regretted that it can not be approved at present."

The question was also referred to in the course of the joint memorandum submitted to the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri when he visited Malaya in 1936-37, to enquire into Indian labour conditions in this country.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council in October, 1937, Mr. H. H. Abdoolcadar, the Indian member, raised the matter and the Government replied that "it is unable to consider the raising of any new unit or sub-unit of the Volunteer force in the Colony until the existing units are brought up to establishment."

But a few months prior to this, the local military authorities stated that the inability to provide an Indian Company was owing to financial considerations.

A year later, Mr. Abdoolcadar again brought up the matter in the Legislative Council and he was supported by Sir John Bagnall, Dr. Lim Han Hoe, and Mr. Tay Lian Teck.

"Mr. Abdoolcadar then made pointed reference to the September crisis and the Governor's appeal for more volunteers.

Replying for the Government, Sir (then Mr.) Alexander Small deprecated the idea that the Government, should be pressed to accept volunteers in any specific capacity and pleaded shortable of funds.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 17, 1939

UNJUSTIFIABLE DELAY

To the many correspondents from Bengal asking him to intervene again in the matter of the political prisoners now on hunger-strike Gandhiji has given the right advice that the first thing to be attended to is to persuade the prisoners to abandon their fast. We whole-heartedly endorse his view, expressed often before, that "no prisoner should free himself from prison by refusing to take food". In any case, the prisoners should not be encouraged to continue their hunger-strike until all less drastic methods of agitation have been tried and failed. It is well that since Gandhiji's advice to the people of Bengal many of them have appealed to the prisoners to give up the hunger-strike and assured them that Bengal would carry on a persistent fight till their release was secured. The fight may be somewhat prolonged and wrong methods should not be allowed to harm a good cause. It is necessary that influential local leaders including Mr. Sarat Bose should interview the prisoners and plead with them to abandon their fast. The public too should unreservedly back up their appeal and should not encourage the hunger-strikers with the suggestion that their decision is inevitable because of the failure of the Government and Gandhiji to ensure their timely release. Those who encourage the hunger-strike in this way cannot be absolved from moral responsibility for any untoward consequences of it.

Wrong To Blame Gandhiji

Once the prisoners are persuaded to give up their fast it will be easier for the public to concentrate attention on the agitation to secure their release. In this connection it must be stated at the outset that it is unfair and prejudicial to the cause to put the main responsibility in the matter on Gandhiji and ask him to lead the agitation, as several of his correspondents have done. Just at present the people of Bengal should take the initiative and carry on the agitation. To some extent all India should participate in the agitation. Whenever Gandhiji feels that he should directly do something in the matter he will do it without needing to be told his duty. To begin with, friendly negotiations with the Government should be resumed and they should be kept up ceaselessly and with great patience. If Government have "bona fide" apprehensions about maintaining a perfectly non-violent atmosphere, all legitimate assurances should be given to them. At the same time public opinion should be better organised and concentrated on the issue. Gandhiji rightly observes: "Exercise of pressure of public opinion is a legitimate method and if it is wisely applied, it will become quite effective. No Government now-a-days, can afford to be indifferent to popular opinion."

Government's Duty

As regards Government's duty in the matter it is in their own interests not to cause any more delay in releasing the comparatively few prisoners that are still in jail. In the first place, while it is wrong for the prisoners to have gone on a hunger-strike, Government ought not to make it an excuse for withholding or delaying their release. The prisoners have already suffered long and terribly for their offences. They have communicated through Gandhiji the fact that they have all abjured violence. They are morally and constitutionally entitled to get an opportunity under autonomy to rely wholly on non-violent methods to achieve their aims. Those aims were never selfish. They were patriotic, though the means adopted were misguided. Moreover, what little political power the Cabinet now enjoys is in no small measure due to the agitation of the very people who have long been political prisoners and those who now demand their release. By releasing the prisoners straightway the Government will heal an old festering sore in the hearts of millions in Bengal and outside. On the other hand Government will lose nothing, if only for the simple reason that they can easily bring to book any of the released prisoners who play false to their pledges and resort to violence. The Government know that now they cannot long delay the release. It will be wise and graceful to sanction it immediately.

Roosevelt Firm

The tussle between President Roosevelt and his "Isolationist" opponents in the Senate and Congress, who have so far successfully sabotaged his neutrality legislation, is rapidly entering upon a decisive stage. The President is determined not to yield but to force his bills through. In this determination he is unquestionably supported by the public opinion of his country which is convinced that the present conditions of neutrality involving an embargo on the export of arms to belligerents mean strengthening the Axis Powers and aggression. The predominantly anti-aggression attitude of the American public is the President's greatest asset, an asset which, we believe, will eventually enable him to carry his measures through—and who knows that it may not also enable him one day to intervene actively in a war? But the fundamental value of his measures lies not so much in the lifting of the present embargo on arms as in lifting it in favour of the victims of aggression. The very object of President Roosevelt will be defeated or, at least, seriously prejudiced if the contemplated legislation makes it possible for both sides to import arms from America. And in the case of war between a strong aggressor and a weak victim—Japan and China—it may, unless definitely provided against, actually constitute American intervention on the side of the former.

Good In Parts

The Viceroy, it will be recalled, recently held a conference at Simla, attended by the Governor of the N.-W. F. Province, the Agent in Baluchistan, the Economic Adviser to the Government of India and the Educational Commissioner with the Government. The object of the conference was to formulate an economic-cum-educational scheme for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Tribal Areas as an alternative to the old military method of "peaceful (!) penetration. So far as they constitute a recognition of what was essentially a barbarous method of "civilising" human beings, the Simla discussions must undoubtedly be welcomed. But this, we are afraid, is all that one can say about them. A constructive plan is obviously valuable as a substitute for a destructive one. But the difficulty about the Indian Government's plan is that it is sought also to be made a substitute for a people's freedom. Indeed, its main object is to enslave the tribesmen with the help of a few elementary economic and educational benefits. This will never do.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Will Britain Betray Poland Too?

From Our Own Correspondent

THE suspicion is growing that when it comes to actual war, the British would back out and leave Poland to settle the matter by herself with Germany as they left Czechoslovakia to do.

LONDON, July 5.

The crisis over Danzig that everybody anticipated in the Spring is swiftly developing. It was considered certain after the German march into Prague that Hitler would not let many months pass before he delivered his next stroke. And it was generally agreed that his next stroke would be in Danzig. Notwithstanding his repeated protestations of peaceful intentions and his categorical statements that he had no further territorial aims in Europe, it was never thought likely that these assurances were anything but lies to suit the exigencies of the moment. For the last three or four months a campaign against Poland has been carried on by Dr. Goebbels on practically the same lines as the propaganda against Czechoslovakia. The technique of aggression used in the months preceding the Czech coup is being faithfully repeated. We have now got to a point where Hitler, having proclaimed his determination to seize Danzig, is attempting to destroy the self-confidence of the anti-aggressor States.

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Whether ultimately Hitler intends to carry out his threats by war or not he is engaged in frightening both Poland and Britain and France into inaction. The German attack for the time being at any rate is an attack on the nerves of the so-called democratic States. It is the preliminary effort to demoralise them and to create such a degree of panic at the prospects of war as to secure a bloodless victory in Danzig similar to that which Hitler was able to put over in the case of Czechoslovakia. The main features of this situation that are new in the present affair and that contribute to make Hitler's job more difficult than before are, first, the alliance between Poland and the Western democracies, on the one hand, and the possibly greater powers of resistance of the Polish Government. The weakness that arose in the case of Czechoslovakia owing to the composite character of the State and the dissensions between the Czechs and the Slovakians, are absent in the case of Poland. Although there is this element of strength, there is, of course, in the Polish Government, as there was at Prague, a faction which is working for a reconciliation with Hitler on terms which amount to surrender. There is again the same effort as was made with regard to Czechoslovakia on the part of the Chamberlain Government to prevent the Poles from any "rash action." The Polish Government, it was reported some days ago, had prepared a vigorous Note to be sent to the Danzig Senate protesting against the militarisation of the Free City.

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The Note has not yet been sent and it would appear that the main reason for the delay is the pressure that is being exercised in Warsaw by the British and French Governments to prevent the Poles from precipitating matters. As it is the action of the Nazis in Danzig is plainly illegal and the Poles would be well within their rights if they sent their troops into the Free City. But they are deterred from doing so partly because any such move would be used by the British and the French as unjustified and, therefore as a pretext for going back on their pledges of military assistance to Poland. Besides such a move would enable Hitler to claim that the initiative in aggression had been taken by the Poles and that German military measures were merely a reply to Polish belligerency. There is at present little evidence that the British Government is inflexibly opposed to a German occupation of Danzig. It is true Lord Halifax made a speech last week which was played up by the British Press as a very firm warning to Hitler that he must reckon with British opposition to any new act of aggression. But the weignt of this pronouncement is considerably diminished in view of the fact that similar strong statements of British policy were not uncommon in the days preceding the Czech crisis. What makes them unreliable is precisely what made the speeches of Chamberlain and Halifax last autumn unreliable, namely, the fact that even while such brave and determined words were being uttered for public consumption the Government was busily carrying on its negotiations behind the scenes for the betrayal of the very cause which it professed to uphold in its formal and public declarations. It is known that one of the main reasons why President Roosevelt did not include Danzig among the list of States and territories whose independence he invited Hitler to guarantee in the now famous letter to the Dictators, was because Roosevelt had already been informed many months ago that the British and French had virtually agreed to the surrender of Danzig.

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In any case it is certain that British diplomacy is at the moment very busily engaged in efforts to bring about an adjustment between Poland and Germany. M. Bonnet told the German Ambassador in Paris that in the event of the Poles "voluntarily" initiating negotiations with Germany the British and French pledges to Poland would, of course, not come into operation. At the same time the Poles are being induced to open these "voluntary" negotiations. In Germany itself there seems to be the same dislike for war that all observers noted before the Czech crisis. The German Army has not been particularly anxious for a trial of strength with any well-armed military power. But the prestige of the military leaders in Germany in comparison with that of the Nazi politicians has declined considerably owing to the successful way in which Hitler has been able to carry off his coups. While it is true that the German army could easily

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 6).

Is Tientsin The End Of Japanese Bluff?

By LOUIS OGULL,
Staff Correspondent, News Press Service

WASHINGTON, (By Mail).

Reports from Tokio that the Japanese blockade of Tientsin foreign concessions will be eased are unofficially viewed here as the beginning of the end of a desperate bluff by the Nipponese militarists. The State Department has already made diplomatic representations to Japanese officials at Tientsin because the seige of British and French concessions threatened to ruin American business men in that port. It is felt that the protest of the United States hastened the adoption of a conciliatory attitude by the Japanese.

In the opinion of observers here the Tientsin incident was manufactured by Japan for the two-fold purpose of diverting world attention from her unsuccessful aggression in China and of delivering a blow at British prestige in line with actions by her Axis colleagues.

Gunther's Testimony

Just before he embarked for Europe John Gunthur, famous anti-Fascist writer and author of "Inside Europe" and the more recent "Inside Asia," prophesied that Japan would have to back down in the Tientsin incident. "It is a struggle for prestige," he said. "If the British don't make a stand on this issue, they will lose all their great interests in China, interests which are more important to the British Empire even than India. I think they will find some 'face saving formula' It is really like blackmail on the part of the Japanese to keep the British from signing up with the Russians. It is also a case of bad nerves mostly on the part of the Japanese".

If England Yields

A different position was taken by Dr. T. Z. Koo, lecturer and author on Asiatic affairs and secretary of the World Student Christian Federation. Speaking at the Carolina Institute of International Relations at the University of North Carolina several days ago Dr. Koo declared: "It looks as though England is going to have to yield to Japan in the present crisis. This means that if China's access to supplies is cut off the war will continue until Japan is exhausted". He added that although things look dark Japan would never conquer China. He warned that "if England yields her concessions in China it won't be long before other foreign interests in the Far East will be under pressure," and asserted that "if Japan can win the war, of course, England, France and America will be forced out of the Orient."

Curious Picture

It has not been announced by the State Department but there is no question that the U.S. will stand with Great Britain and France against Japanese efforts to oust Occidentals from the Orient. U.S. interests demand such support but, in addition, the trend of American foreign policy is swerving from strict isolation under the leadership of President Roosevelt. The President is waging a bitter fight for the adoption of a Neutrality Bill which would not contain any provision for automatic embargo of arms while other Administration leaders are seriously considering methods of restricting Japanese purchases of American war materials. At the present time the U.S. and the Philippine Islands sell 57.07 per cent. of the total foreign war purchases of Japan. To this figure, culled from 1938 reports, another 20.69 per cent. is provided by Great Britain. Only the Soviet Union among the great Powers refused to sell to Japan. Thus we see the curious picture of the democracies of the world feeding the war dogs of the Far East with one hand while in the other they hold a gun with which to protect themselves should the dogs turn on them.

Frankly Speaking

The Governor's Example

The public will warmly welcome the decision of the Governor of Bombay with regard to the Government House functions under prohibition. No liquor will be served at any of the functions of an official nature as the policy in this case "should be wholly in line with the main purpose of the policy of Government". Even at functions of a private nature where any of the guests are not entitled to permits there will be no liquor even for permit-holders. Any other policy would have led to doubts and misgivings in the minds of the public. It is much to be hoped that clubs, rules for which have not yet been framed, will emulate the example of the Governor at all mixed gatherings and will do nothing calculated to encourage evasion by any of their members or guests.

Brazen Lies

The Japanese allegations that the Soviet-Mongolian troops used poison gas and bacteria bombs in the recent fighting have been described by Moscow as "brazen lies and a vile slander." This is no exaggeration. People, who can claim to have beaten back, time and again, hundreds of aeroplanes with half a dozen and who stoop to the meanest of conduct in their dealings with human beings, are easily capable of such lies. And while every one expects these lies, no one believes them. The question is: What is the significance of these lies? Is it an apology for the hiding which the Japanese have infallibly received at the hands of the Russians and which they can suppress no longer? Or is it a preparation for the use of poison gas and bacteria bombs by the Japanese themselves? The usherers of the New Order of civilisation in Asia are fully equal to it.

Adult Franchise

The Bombay Government's example in boldly prescribing adult franchise for the Bombay Municipal Corporation has encouraged the Karachi Municipal Corporation to decide in favour of the same franchise for itself at its next elections. The decision has to be sanctioned by the Government but we trust the decision will be readily given. Whatever difficulties one may imagine in adult franchise for the legislatures, it is ideal for all local bodies, particularly for municipalities. More and more municipalities should take the initiative in popularising universal franchise.

Futile Threats

The representation made by the toddy-tapping Bhandaris to the Bombay Government asking for slower pace in Prohibition contains a threat that, if their appeal is not heeded, "they may go to the length of adopting not only Congress methods of seeking relief, but adopting more drastic measures in their frenzy." But Gandhiji rightly points out on the one hand that such threats are both foolish and futile, and, on the other, that the Ministers "should not be angry and refuse to do justice because the petition for justice ends by issuing an ugly threat." Moreover, the Bhandaris have been obviously misled into holding out threats whose implications they do not understand by certain leaders who are themselves misguided into the belief that they can bully a Congress Government. A Congress Government cannot change their Prohibition plans for the simple reason that, while they do feel pity for the hundreds of Bhandaris in question, they feel more pity for the lakhs of poor persons who are ruined by liquor. Moreover, Government are doing every thing possible to relieve the unemployment among Bhandaris by, among other ways, organising the palm "gur" industry.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Complete solidarity of views and objectives has been verified and it has been decided to develop the existing collaboration in order to make the Italo-Spanish friendship, "which is a positive reality in European policy" fully answer to the objectives desired by Signor Mussolini and General Franco.

—Franco-Ciano talks communique.

* * * *

"To say the least, there is," observes Gandhiji, "something uncanny about the treatment of Seth Jamnalalji" by the Jaipur authorities.

Nothing of the kind. The Jaipur authorities are an open book like other sister volumes all over Indian India.

* * * *

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has announced that Prohibition rules and regulations will apply to the Government House also.

This has quite naturally shocked the anti-Prohibitionists who were hoping that the head of Government would defy his own law. And it is rumoured that some of them are thinking of declining to sing the British National Anthem at the next anti-Prohibition demonstration.

* * * *

In a speech at Godhra, "Subash Babu said that he did not wish to hide what he sincerely felt about the Prohibition plans of the Government."

By the way, when did his feelings decide that they would not be hidden?

* * * *

"Maharashtra", says Subash Babu, "has always been particularly kind to me."

Maybe, maybe. But isn't this tribute rather unfair to his other admirers?

* * * *

Sir Abdullah Haroon requests his pro-Federation fellow-knights of the Muslim League "to consider whether the days when the Muslims craved for mere safeguards are not now gone."

And whether the era has not come in which Muslims should demand them with menaces.

* * * *

Haroon Bartanavi

"Why", Sir Abdullah asks further on in his politico-philosophico-historical statement, "have the Government at Home landed themselves into serious and constant complications on the question of Palestine?"

Well, we ought to know better the mind and motive of his compatriots "at Home."

* * * *

"Germany, declared partner of Japan, is", so reports Reuter, "shipping more arms and munitions to China through Singapore than any other Nation."

What a shame, what an abominable shame—for Britain, France and the U.S.A.

* * * *

HITLER TO SEEK FRESH FIELDS AND PASTURES NEW? asks a headline.

Whether interrogative or assertive, this is a dirty dig at the Berchtesgaden vegetarian.

* * * *

Talking of Herr Hitler and his pastures, H. E. the Viceroy, we learn, has awarded the Silver Wolf, the highest Scout award to the Nawab of Chhatari, Sir Douglas Young and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

What is the symbolical method of greeting this final evolution.

* * * *

The doctor rushed out of his study. 'Get my bag at once!' he shouted.

'Why dad, asked his daughter, 'what's the matter?'

'Some fellow just phoned he can't live without me!' gasped the doctor, reaching for his hat.

His daughter breathed a sigh of relief.

'Just a moment,' she said quietly. 'I think that call was for me.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It takes two to make a bargain, but only one of them gets it.

An old bachelor resembles a pair of scissors with only one blade.

It is hard to convince doctors and druggists that health is wealth.

Some men are so quarrelsome that they could almost provoke a professional pugilist into a fight.

Many so-called singers' high notes wouldn't bear endorsing.

The mother-in-law may prove too much for even the newly wedded lawyer.

War In Europe Will Be Ethiopia's Chance

ITALIANS BOTTLED UP IN FORTIFICATIONS

Humiliated And Dishonoured They Look For Day To Deal Final Blow

THE Ethiopians are marking time. They are in touch with happenings in Europe and they know that the day is not far off when the Italians will have to sue for mercy. War in Europe will be their opportunity and then they hope to drive out the Italians from their country. Thus says our Djibouti correspondent reviewing the situation in Ethiopia.

ITALIANS DARE NOT COME OUT IN OPEN

DJIBOUTI, July 8.

The Cairo report published in the "Chronicle" recently regarding the Italian claim that there are hundreds of Italians at Sheikh Saeed is not correct. There is not a single Italian in or near Sheikh Saeed. This place is o important that the British and French will never agree to any one of the aggressor nation having any influence there, because Sheikh Saeed Fort commands the Straits of Babel Mandab near Perim Island.

Of course, it is well-known to both these Powers that Italians have been playing their usual game with Imam Yahia and have been promising assistance to him from Assab and the Imam has lately sent some guns and about 300 gunners to fortify this place again. But the French and the British are on the alert. Some high military officers have been lately visiting the French General in command about this. British troops are already at Dthalia which is very near Sanaa, the Capital of Yemen.

Ras Dumeira, according to some British correspondents, is alleged to have been ceded to Italy by France. This is not true. Ras Dumeira is in the hands of the French still and they have strongly fortified it.

A few days ago four Italians who had entered Djibouti as "deserters," requested the French Government to give them permission to cross over to Yemen. The French authorities gave them the necessary permission. They bought a small sailing boat for 1,200 francs. The Government had given these Italians very strict orders not to go near any French Coastal posts. When they left Djibouti, they, however, went towards Dumeira, and the soldiers there, seeing a boat, signalled to them to return back. As this order was not obeyed they fired and wounded one of the men in the boat and sent soldiers and arrested the others. It was found that there were five and not four Italians with permits. The Government's suspicions were roused and they have all been brought as prisoners to Djibouti. Inquiries are being made. Four Somali soldiers who entered the frontier station of Dakhil have also been arrested and brought to Djibouti. This is how the Italians are alleged to be trying to get information about the French defences.

Some friends of mine have lately arrived here from Ethiopia. One of them was for sometime with the Ethiopian forces of Ras Abeba Arragai. They had many conversations on the Ethiopian situation and the Ethiopians repeated again and again that they have avenged nearly all their wrongs with the exception of driving the Italians out of the country which, they said, was not very far if war started in Europe.

The Ethiopians were very sorry to have seen their beloved Emperor, who had been holding more than two hundred thousand Italians at bay, suddenly attacked by Ethiopians from the rear. This happened for nearly 18 days and once he was surrounded near Wallow, where the bravery of his eldest son Prince Asfan Wassan saved his life. This brave young Prince seeing that his father was surrounded from all sides, came to his rescue in the nick of time with the trusted and chosen troops of Ras Mokunon, the Emperor's father and defeated the Ethiopians and Wallon warriors who were forced to flee towards the Italians. After seeing this the Emperor openly told them that if they preferred Italians to him, he will leave the country. So he came back to Addis Ababa, where some of his trusted Chiefs rallied round him and after consultation, it was decided that the Emperor with his family and some trusted Chiefs should go to Europe.

But very soon the Ethiopians saw that the Italians had made false promises and instead of being rewarded they were being slaughtered like goats and sheep. Their wives and daughters were dishonoured. Specially after the massacre of Addis Ababa, a sudden wave of anger spread from one corner of Ethiopia to the other. Chiefs rose in revolt and rallied round a few of the Emperor's Generals. They have succeeded in annihilating small and big columns of Italians that had been sent against them. They had slain thousands, so much so that the Italians dare not come out of their fortified positions, and especially in this rainy season. The Ethiopians are marking time and are in touch with happenings in Europe. They knew that time is not far off when the Italians in Ethiopia will have to sue for mercy.

"I keep him to remind me of Munich"—"Tribune".

Mr. M. I. Rowjee, Ex-Sheriff of Bombay

AFTER-THOUGHT OF SUBHAS

Bombay's Ex-Sheriff Supports Prohibition

BOMBAY, July 16.

"I am pained to say that the statement of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is an after-thought as during his term of office as the President of the Indian National Congress he never made any statement against the Prohibition policy of the Bombay Government."

Thus said Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, in the course of a statement on the recent statement of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose about the Prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay.

ISLAM'S EXAMPLE

Continuing Mr. Rowjee said: "Those who are against the policy of Prohibition think that it will be advisable to introduce Prohibition by stages ,but our beloved Holy Prophet, Mahomed, introduced Prohibition at a stretch and it was perfectly successful. The Holy Quoran bears testimony to this wonderful achievement of our great Prophet Mahomed.

"It is quite evident that a large number of people in the country are in favour of Prohibition and it is no argument that Prohibition should be delayed in the interest of the liquor traders or other vested interests. It must either be introduced and enforced at once or the whole policy should be given up."

WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. Rowjee while endorsing the policy of the Bombay Government for total Prohibition said that the ways and means adopted by them in making up the deficit were highly controversial. He made an appeal to the Government "not to victimise a particular class of house-owners. The Government policy", he said, "should be to spread the taxation evenly upon all those who can bear it. A popular Government cannot afford to antagonise a class or allow a suspicion to be created in their minds about the 'bona fides' of the Government."

Mr. Rowjee also appealed to the Government to exempt the Charitable Muslim Wakfs and all other charitable trusts from the operation of the Urban Immovable Property Tax because such a tax, according to him, would rob the poor who are now benefiting from such Wakf and charitable trusts of their benefit.

"I finally appeal to the Hon. the Finance Minister", Mr. Rowjee concluded, "to give his careful consideration to my above suggestions and see whether he can re-adjust his budget so as to do justice to all and not to unfairly burden any particular class of tax-payers".—United Press.

Can We Defend The Pacific?

Australia Is The Empire's Natural Arsenal

By MICHAEL TERRY, F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.
(The well-known Australian Explorer, Author and Broadcaster)

The keenest critics of Australia's tariff policy are finding themselves confounded; because the protective duties placed on imported manufactured goods have built up a remarkable secondary industry, a chain of factories throughout the Commonwealth. Their demands for raw material have hustled along the development of natural resources which might otherwise have lain idle or scarcely in production.

To-day, the industrial development of Australia, of the crops, the mines, the power systems, the weaving factories, the canning industry, and of the great engineering shops are being interlocked into a formidable second line of defence. Behind the army and the navy and the air force of our cousins "down under", the resources in skilled man-power, money and material are being co-ordinated so that the great Dominion will not only become almost self-sufficient in defence, but, as well, a supply centre for war material for every portion of the British Empire east of Suez. This, Mr. Casey, Minister of Australian Supply, believes will be the future of his country.

No part of our Empire takes its obligations in the defence of its shores so seriously or handles them so practically as Australia.

The continent is very nearly as large as the United States of America, but there are not yet seven million people settled there. Nevertheless, already they possess 14 warships, over 100 first line aircraft (the air force has been trebled in three years) and an army of about 72,000 troops, partly regulars, partly militia. Great expansions are planned during the three year programme upon which they are engaged, and which will involve the dominion in the significant expenditure of more than £70,000,000, or £10 per head, man woman and child.

This outlay and these arms are to safeguard raw materials which are equally important to Britain. For the exportable surplus, over and above Australia's domestic needs, assist Britain to re-arm. For instance the great silver-lead mines at Broken Hill, in New South Wales, concentrate the ores they mine and then rail them for 280 miles to Port Pirie near Adelaide, in South Australia. Here is the greatest refinery in the British Empire. It was our principal source of lead during the last War, is still the principal one for re-armament, and will remain always vital in the Imperial scheme

Across Spencer's Gulf from Port Pirie lies Whyalla, shipping point for Iron Knob, Australia's principal source of iron ore. Iron Knob produces two million tons a year, although in 1931 the output was only 300,000 tons. This ore is shipped to Newcastle, N.S.W., which has the largest steel works in the southern hemisphere. Including Port Kembla, 120 miles down the coast from Newcastle, there are seven blast furnaces now in operation and one of them, capable of turning out 1,500 tons a day, is the largest in the Empire. The output this year from these two works should exceed a million tons.

In the vicinity of Newcastle are the great coalfields of Australia. That is why the steel works were built at this port. The mines here turn out three quarters of the national total production which is eleven million tons a year. And the importance of this industry should be driven home to you when you realise that the British government has ordered 10,000 tons of galvanised iron sheets and 50,000 tons of steel plates to be shipped to England for the construction of A.R.P. shelters. The first consignment to arrive will be the first big Australian steel or iron export to Europe. And it is on the way to you now.

In April last year, Australia began to build warplanes at a new factory at Melbourne. Now the site is being enormously enlarged to cope with a maximum war production of 800 planes a year. These will be used not only to equip and make good losses in the Royal Australian Air Force but also to supply Hong Kong, Singapore and New Zealand; and it has even been forecast that South Africa may depend on this factory too. Full production, says the Minister of Supply, should be started in a little over eighteen months from now. In the meantime Australian technicians are coming to Bristol for training and British experts are going to Australia. Another great aircraft workshop is being set up at Mascot, the Croydon of Sydney, so that in the event of war the Singapore-Sydney section of the Empire air route from England will be self-contained and independent.

Australia, and even the Dutchmen whose possessions in Java are so greatly dependent on Singapore for defence, are doing all possible to extend the power of this vital new base. The Dutch are building large warships to be stationed in Java while Australia enlarges her fleet; but most important of all, a great new naval dockyard is proposed for Sydney, so that battleships can be overhauled or repaired if they cannot reach Singapore after an action, or if the time involved became too great. At present at Cockatoo Island in the upper reaches of Sydney Harbour, they are able to build small vessels, and two new Tribal class destroyers, as well as twelve motor torpedo-boats, are being laid down. But until a new and larger dry dock is finished capital ships of the friends of Britain cannot be handled except at Singapore. Sir Leopold Savile sailed for Sydney a few days ago to advise Australia about this project.

But the resources of the Commonwealth do not end with the raw materials already mentioned. Far from it. The Australian continent is nature's arsenal of war supplies for the defence of the entire Pacific Ocean. Zinc, copper, wolfram, molybdenite, as well as other rare minerals for the manufacture of special steels, abound there. The wool for clothing and the wheat and meat for feeding a great army add even more to its importance in the anti-aggression front now being assembled around the Pacific Ocean. In fact a review of resources illustrates that except for aluminium and rubber every sort of material is available to build and equip aeroplanes, warships, guns and transport. Queensland produces cotton to the value of £20,000,000 a year; but the quality is not high, so that the fine grades are still imported from the Sudan. Rubber is grown in Papua but only about £90,000 worth per annum.

Our cousins are not being content with merely increasing their numbers of trained men and the weapons of war for them to use. They are building defences at the chief cities and far away where life used to run quietly until Axis countries began to threaten us. Anti-submarine defences are being set up at the main harbours, mines are being manufactured and modern forts with large guns in emplacements blasted out of rocky headlands add to the defence measures. Arrangements are completed for equipping over fifty Australian merchantmen with guns and for training crews to operate them. The munitions factories at Maribyrnong, near Melbourne, and at Lithgow, near Sydney, are being enlarged so that more field guns machine-guns, small arms and ammunition for each of these groups shall be turned out freely. Orders for defence materials amounting to millions of pounds have been placed with private factories. Among them is one to a Sydney firm for 50,000 gas masks.

Into this great scheme of preparation for defence all far eastern portions of the British Empire as well as other anti-aggression countries must perforce be drawn. The United States of America with her interests in the Pacific and her widely separated bases at Guam, Pago-Pago, Honolulu and the Phillipines; Holland with her valuable colonies in Java, New Guinea and Borneo; France with New Caledonia to protect; New Zealand with her two ill-protected islands and her mandate in Samoa; Australia with Nauru and Ocean and Lord Howe Islands to look after as well as Papua and New Guinea all find themselves solid with Britain should any "have-nots" attempt to attack any of their possessions.

To co-ordinate the defences of the far eastern forces of the Crown based at Singapore and Hong Kong with armies and airforces and navies of New Zealand and Australia, the Pacific Defence Council has sat recently in great secrecy at Wellington, New Zealand. What they have decided to do no outsider can say; but they have announced that the conference was highly satisfactory and that arrangements are now interlocked so that Britain, Australia and New Zealand will move as one.

But this first move towards co-ordination may move into a much greater sphere of operation. Much goes on behind the scenes which may be known to some of us but which we are not at liberty to publish. Nevertheless, it is obvious that both Holland and the U.S.A. are very greatly interested. If Rome-Berlin is an axis, it may well occur that Singapore-Honolulu will become the axle about which the whole safety of the white population of the Pacific Ocean will revolve.

Thus could the six Pacific fleets of the countries concerned be assembled or dispersed without the present anxiety that they would ever be too remote from a friendly base. The equipment and supplies available at Australian ports would be invaluable to American ships, and America's great naval power, thus made more mobile, would more than supplement the forces at the disposal of Singapore. The Singapore-Honolulu Axle should be amply strong to withstand any threat to any member of this combination.

Japan's Apology To Britain

Tokio Willing To Pay Compensation For 'Falcon' Incident

TOKIO, July 16.

VICE-ADMIRAL NOMURA, Residential Naval Officer, Shanghai, called on Capt. James of British China Station and apologised for damage to the British gunboat 'Falcon' during an air raid on Chungking on July 6 and expressed willingness to pay compensation.—Reuter.

COURT MARTIAL ON COL. SPEAR

TOKIO, July 16.

Court-martial proceedings have begun at Kalgan against the British Military Attache, Col. Spear, who has been detained there since May 26.—Reuter.

Tokyo Terms To Begin Peace Parleys

TSINGTAO, July 16.

Anti-British demonstrations planned for to-day have been cancelled.

Chinese employees of British firms have been asked to report to the police.

It is feared they may be forced to resign their places of employment.—Reuter.

GERMAN WINS EUROPEAN GRAND PRIX

BRUSSELS, July 16.

The European Motor-cycling Grand Prix (Senior) was won by Meir (Germany) riding a B.M.W. with an average speed of 90.95 miles per hour.

The Light-weight event was won by Mellors (Britain) riding a Vellocette with an average speed of 86.99. The (Junior) event was won by Kluge (Germany) riding a D.K.W. with an average speed of 83.07.—Reuter.

WORLD ROVER SCOUT MOOT

Lord Halifax's Message At Opening

LONDON, July 16.

The World Rover Scout Moot opened at Monzie Castle near Crieff to-day. Forty-two countries are represented.

Mr. Conville in a speech of welcome read a message from Lord Halifax regretting that owing to pressure of public affairs it was impossible for him to be present, saying that he knew from his experience in India something of the great value of the Rover movement, and emphasising the importance of such gatherings for promoting understanding and friendship between the youth of nations.—Reuter.

LABOUR IN INDIA

London Conference Greetings To Indian T. U Movement

LONDON: July 16.

Nearly a hundred delegates from Divisional Labour Parties and Co-operative Societies and many Indians attended the conference on Labour in India, held at Transport House, under the auspices of the India League.

Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, who occupied the chair, was introduced by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, who gave an outline of the Indian working class conditions and sketched the development of Indian Trade Union movement.

Mr. Aftab Ali spoke of the conditions of Indian seamen.

Other speakers included Mr. Govind Sahai from the United Provinces, who stressed the mass support accorded to Congress during the last elections and Messrs. Krishna Menon, Harry Adams and Fen Bradley.

GREETINGS TO INDIAN T.U.C.

The Conference passed a resolution expressing deep concern respecting the conditions and standards of life of Indian workers. It sent greetings to the Indian Trade Union Congress, the Peasant and National movements and noted with satisfaction the "greater civil liberty now obtaining under progressive Indian administrations in the Provinces."—Reuter.

PACT NOT YET

ROME, July 15.

Foreign Press reports that Count Ciano and General Franco drafted the outlines of a military and economic pact between Spain and Italy were later given prominance in newspapers.

Fascist circles appear to be convinced that the existing bonds between Spain and the Axis Powers will, in due course, take a concrete form although not immediately.

The "Giornale d'Italia" says that a written pact alliance between Italy and Spain has not yet been proposed. It will come in its own good time when the situation demands it.—Reuter.

ITALIAN MISSION TO SPAIN

MADRID, July 15.

It is announced that an Italian Naval Mission will visit Spain to make a detailed study of the naval section of the War Exhibition at San Sebastian.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE

OTTAWA, July 15.

The Post Master-General has announced that the first west bound trip of the Imperial Airways' regular Trans-Atlantic service is provisionally scheduled for August 5, while the eastbound trip from Montreal is expected to start either on August 8 or on August 9.—Reuter.

World Achievement

Letters By Air

Since the introduction of the vast world air mail scheme, operators have been seeking a system which would obviate stops at small towns. Hundreds of devices have been tested, and the method now to be used is similar in idea to that used for military purposes by the British Royal Air Force. We hope it will be successful, and prevent such accidents as the one which occurred a short time ago, when the parcel of air mails for a small town fell through the post office roof.

American air lines are to be the first to use the new method. A windlass system is attached to the 'plane which lets down a rope, to which the bag to be dropped is attached. When the bag hits the ground and puts a strain on the rope, it is automatically released.

Fifteen feet above the released bag is a grappling hook. The 'plane is flown in a straight line between posts 25 feet high, strung between which is the outgoing mail bag. The grappling hook catches the bag and the windlass hauls it in as the 'plane gains altitude.

If such a system proves successful, it will enable small towns without proper aerodromes to enjoy the benefits of an air mail service. At the same time it represents a big saving in time and money, since landing and taking off costs far more money than maintaining an even speed for many miles.

Agitation Sustained By Outside Forces

U. P. Premier Reviews Shia-Sunni Trouble: Call For Mutual Settlement

LUCKNOW, July 12.

"I APPEAL to honourable members opposite to exert themselves earnestly and honestly so as to bring this sorry state of affairs to an end. And I am sure that if two-thirds of the Sunnis and Shias in this House and the Upper House reach an agreement between themselves the Government will attach the utmost importance to such a solution," said Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, speaking on the adjournment motion in the U. P. Assembly by Syed Ali Zaheer on the police firing at Imambara Asafi on 6th July. Occasion was taken through this motion, to discuss the various aspects of the Shia-Sunni controversy which has now been going on for sometime past. The motion was, ultimately, withdrawn.

The Premier continued: "So far as we are concerned, it is our earnest desire that the dignity of human life and its sanctity should be fully respected and that we should do all we possibly can to see that every individual is given the utmost facility and freedom for the observance of religious rites, consistently with the preservation of public peace and tranquillity. But there are occasions when this duty of protecting human life compels the administration to countenance measures which become inevitable in order to ward off a greater calamity. Occasions may arise, and have arisen actually in various countries when, in order to ensure the safety and protection of a larger number of people, a small number have to suffer, when for the purpose of warding off a catastrophe a smalled and a lesser evil has to be faced and put up with. That alone can be the justification for having recourse to such measures which we all deeply deplore."

TRULY AND DEEPLY DISTRESSED

The Premier declared that he and his colleagues were truly and deeply distressed that such an unfortunate occurrence should have happened. The Premier urged that "Such serious happenings should not be treated lightly. Whatever be our political difference and to whichever party we may happen to belong for the time being, we all owe a responsibility to the province in the matter of maintenance of public peace and tranquillity and it behoves every one of us to realise his responsibility in this respect. Who can deny that in Lucknow the intervention of the Police and the Magistracy has often been effective more than once in protecting large masses of Sunnis against Shias and large masses of Shias against Sunnis. I myself have passed through the road that lies between the Asaf-Ud-Daula Imambara and Tila Mosque and I have seen it literally littered with brickbats. Do not honourable members remember that riots and disturbances have taken place in the city of Lucknow? Can they not for the time being conceive the great disaster that might have followed if the evil had not been nipped in the bud and the mischief stopped before it developed ugly proportions? I would like to tell the honourable members that it is most distasteful even to a police officer that he should have resorted to firing. He does not like it. It does not pay him in the least. It does not bring him any profit. After all who likes unnecessarily to destroy human life? I admit that there have been cases of errors of judgment even in such matters and this we have to watch and to see so that they may not recur.

"Let us remember that here in Lucknow for more than three months immense strain has from day to day been imposed on the entire City. Not only the Shias and Sunnis, but the general public, have been subjected to a terrible stress which it is very difficult for any normal human being to sustain from day to day. I think that a word of kindly appreciation is due to the police generally and to the Executive for the duties that they have been discharging under the constant and unceasing daily pressure for a period extending to more than three months."

"I do not propose to deal further at present with this particular incident. That is a matter which is under investigation and on which judgment is suspended so far as we are concerned. I will deal with some other aspects of the problem which have been imported into this discussion.

HELP FROM PUNJAB

"I should like to observe that most of the trouble we are having today and for the last several weeks in Lucknow is due to the ready—I will not use any other adjective—assistance which some people from the Punjab have been rendering in prolonging the state of disorder in this City. So far as the people of our own province are concerned, they seem to be fed up with this state of affairs and to be genuinely anxious to put an end to it, but our friends from outside, perhaps more zealous in their adherence to their faith, their doctrines and their dogmas, cannot restrain themselves and they have been doing their utmost to keep up from day to day this state of alarm, panic and danger to life, and even to intensify it. I hope they will hereafter let us leave in peace.

"Before proceeding further, I would like to say that it is most painful to us that the two sections of the Muslim community should be split over this issue. If all of us have genuine regard for human life, cannot we place these dogmas in their right place and give first place to those things which deserve that position? If it is so, why cannot we extricate ourselves from this difficulty?

"I appeal to honourable members opposite to exert themselves earnestly and honestly so as to bring this sorry state of affairs to an end And I am sure that if two-thirds of the Sunnis and two-thirds of the Shias in this House and the Upper House reach an agreement the Government will attach the utmost importance to such a solution. So I invite their co-operation and their assistance; and I ask them to apply their minds to this problem that we may not have to consider such motions of adjournment in future. Let us live in peace, goodwill and harmony.

A RETROSPECT

"Sir, my friend the honourable mover of the motion referred to the history of the Tabarra and Madhe Sahaba agitation in Lucknow. I should like to state in brief what were the reasons which compelled us to adopt the line which we did. As honourable members are aware there has been considerable friction in Lucknow over this Madhe Sahaba Tabarra affair. In 1905 the Karbalas of Shias and Sunnis were separated and since that time feelings have been further stirred and intensified. In that year the Sunnis recited Madhe Sahaba along with the Tazia procession. What were then known as Charwari verses were recited at the time, with the result that there was great dissatisfaction among the Shia community and ultimately this resulted in outbreaks of violence. In 1907 and 1908 there were, I think actually riots in Lucknow over the recitation of Madhe Sahaba. In 1908 the Piggott Committee had given its findings, to which I shall refer later. There were in 1909 fresh recitations of Madhe Sahaba and several persons were arrested.

"The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, according to papers that I have before me, is reported to have issued a proclamation in 1909 that permission for taking a procession of Madhe Sahaba would be given under a license, though subsequently it was perhaps not actually sought or given. In 1935, certain Sunnis were again arrested at the Chehlum for reciting Madhe Sahaba. In 1936, arrests were again made at the time of Asra and thereafter again at Chehulm for similar recitations. After that there was a continuous campaign of civil disobedience and hundreds of Sunnis went to jail for reciting Madhe Sahaba. In these circumstances, the Allsop Committee was appointed. When that Committee submitted its report, the Government did its utmost to bring the two parties to a settlement. I trust the honourable members opposite will concede that we left no stone unturned in order to bring about an agreement between the two communities.

EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

"Moulana Abul Kalam Azad spent as many as twenty days in Lucknow to see that an agreement was reached, but he did not succeed. Then I myself met a number of Sunnis and Shias, including Mr. Naseem, Mr. Ghulam Husain, Dutt, several members of this Assembly, the leading office-bearers of the Muslim League and others interested in this question. We called conferences of Shias and Sunnis and discussed this matter with them at great length. Numerous deputations of the Sunnis met me during that time pressing upon me the urgency of the problem and telling us that if permission to recite Madhe Sahaba was not given then there would be no peace in Lucknow, that life would be unsafe, and that things would happen which everybody would rue. Yet we put off the ultimate decision.

"We issued, as honourable members are aware, a resolution in March 1938 in which we accepted frankly and unreservedly the right of public recitation of Madhe Sahaba by the Sunnis. There was no objection to this at the time from the side of Shias. We followed up the resolution with the communique of November 1938, and in that communique we definitely said that we recognised the right of the Sunnis to recite Madhe Sahaba in public processions as well as in public meetings and that we were exploring avenues in consultation with the representatives of both communities with a view to devise means to enable the Sunnis to exercise that right. We undertook to give our own decision in case an agreement was not reached. We again made our best endeavours to find a settlement acceptable to both the parties, but unfortunately such a settlement could not be reached. In the meantime, the Sunnis became impatient and started the trouble. We were pressed almost by every one of the honourable members opposite to allow the recitation of Madhe Sahaba. Questions were asked in this House, speeches were made and it was emphasized publicly as well as privately that it would be unwise on our part to delay the decision. We were reminded of the policy declared by us in March 1938 and the assurance given in the month of November and of the fact that above 2,000 Sunnis had gone to jail. We, however, delayed giving a decision so long as Muharram had not been observed, because we did not want to give any permission for the public recital of Madhe Sahaba while the Shias had been having their special solemn celebrations. When the Muharram was over, we gave the Sunnis permission to recite it on one particular day.

WANTED STRAIGHT ANSWER

I want honourable members to give me a definite and straight answer to my question. It is this that when the minds of Sunnis had been exercised over this subject so continuously, ceaselessly and gravely and almost violently for a period of 35 years, when there had been so many riots, when there had been so many campaigns of civil disobedience, when our communiques and declarations had not been objected to even by the Shias, could they possibly think of reaching a solution of this problem different from the one we adopted? After all, what is it that we decided? The Shias were being forced to hear the Madhe Sahaba every day, almost without any reservation They disliked it and we offered to free them from this daily agony. We agreed to give to Sunnis unequivocally just one opportunity in the year for the recitation of Madhe Sahaba so that the Shias might not have to put up with hearing the Madhe Sahaba repeatedly perhaps ceaselessly in place and out of place. We offered to arrange it all in as innocuous a manner as possible, taking care that the place selected should be such as would be away from the habitations of the Shias and the verses to be recited should be the least offensive. It was with all these precautions and safeguards that this thing was allowed. I do not want to argue it further because I do not want to hurt the Shia sentiment. I know their sentiments are strong over it. I respect those sentiments and I am anxious to apply the balm so that the wound may be healed. It is not my desire to coerce the Shias even if this agitation should fizzle out. I do not want any scars, sulkiness or festering sore to be left behind nor any misunderstanding. That would not solve the problem and the poison would work within creating still greater animosity between the Shias and Sunnis. The contagion has spread to other parts of the province and also to areas outside it. So it is my earnest desire now, as it has been throughout, to do my utmost to arrive, at a settlement agreeable to all. That has been the attempt of every member of Government, be he a Hindu or a Muslim. We expressed our willingness in May last to give the Shias equivalent rights under similar circumstances so that they may not labour under a sense of unequal treatment or humiliation. We had almost reached a settlement. We have done our utmost and we stand by what we have done. We are convinced to-day and I for one have no doubt that, whatever others may think, there was no alternative to the decision we took in March last and nothing better could have been done under the circumstances. We stand by it and by what has passed between us and the Shias and the Sunnis subject to a mutual agreement between the two, which alone can lead to lasting results and for which we will, as heretofore, continue to do our best and our utmost.

RECOGNISED POLICY.

"We have been told that we have upset the recognised policy and that we have gone behind the recommendations and resolutions of the previous Committees:

"I have no time to quote the paragraphs from the report or from the resolutions, but I can assure the honourable members that the Piggott and Allson Committees definitely laid down that the Sunnis' right of recitation of Madhe Sahaba could not be denied and that it could be exercised under circumstances in which we have allowed it, and perhaps they even contemplate its exercise under greater freedom. The resolution issued by the then Government was similar. We have not gone behind any of them.

"I earnestly appeal again to the Shias and Sunnis to put their heads together. Our services are always at their disposal. They may make any use of us as they like. I invite both Shia and Sunni members kindly to meet me at 6 p.m. to-morrow to discuss this question so that we may reach some solution. So long as no solution is reached we have to see that the situation is not made worse".—A. P.

A Short Story

One Thousand Dollars

(By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON).

Mr. Nichols was firm and merciless.

"It's no use arguing, Knight. You know the rules. One complaint and you're through. You can't run a theatre with ushers who aren't polite to patrons." Mr. Nichols turned back to his desk. "You can work the week out. That's all."

Irwin Knight hesitated, looked as though he wanted to defend himself, then turned away with a half angry, half resigned gesture. What was the use? You couldn't reason with a man like Nichols, couldn't make him understand you had tried to be courteous.

A man came from the dimly lighted auditorium and headed for Mr. Nichols' office. Irwin was too occupied with his thoughts to notice that everyone else had left the theatre, or to wonder why one lone man still remained.

He was thinking of Louise and how hard it was going to be to tell her. He was thinking of the golden opportunity his brother Charlie in California had written him about. If Irwin only had a thousand dollars and he and Louise could get out there—

Irwin's lips curled bitterly. A thousand dollars! What chance, what possible chance was there of getting a thousand dollars?

Irwin had walked down the center aisle and was stooping to enter the bulkhead beneath the orchestra pit, when he heard the shot. Without standing erect he looked toward the rear of the theatre. A man, carrying a small black bag, suddenly darted in from the foyer, rushed along behind the back railing and tore down the left aisle. Irwin's mouth fell open, and swift, startling thoughts ran through his mind.

He had recognized that black bag. He knew it was the bag in which Mr. Nichols carried theatre receipts to the bank, twice a week.

The man was almost down to the stage when Irwin disappeared through the bulkhead. He ran along the dimly lighted corridor, expecting to find Joe the watchman or some of the other ushers. But no one appeared.

At the end of the corridor was a flight of stairs leading to the dressing rooms above. Irwin took them two at a time. As he reached the upper level he saw the man with the bag disappearing through the rear door that led out into the alley. Irwin cast a wild look about, but not a soul was in sight.

In five strides he reached the alley door, opened it and leaped outside. To his left, running up the alley, he saw the man. As he watched, the fleeing figure made a quick, forceful gesture with his arm. The black bag flew from his hand and went straight and true for the open end of a culvert. In the blink of an eye it had slithered away from sight along the iron cylinder.

The whole act took less than a minute, and the running man had not slackened his stride. Impulsively Irwin shouted, then leaped in pursuit. At the sound the fleeing man, as though for the first time aware that he might be followed, stopped short, reached inside his coat and whipped out a gun. Irwin was

Irwin wondered whether he could lie to Mr. Nichols.

conscious only of a blinding flash and roar, then blackness claimed him.

Irwin lay in a hospital bed and listened to Louise, his wife, talking without hearing her. He had ceased to hear her after she had told him about the bandit being shot and killed in a running gun battle with the police. She had also told him that the bag of money, more than dol. 2,000 had mysteriously vanished. Mr. Nichols, who was recovering from a slight gun wound, had been able to throw no light on the matter. All efforts to locate the missing money had failed.

So Irwin lay in bed and thought of the culvert and the black bag and the money it contained. They'd never be able to trace that money. Anyone who found it would be dol. 2,000 richer. And what if a man had just lost his job and he needed dol. 1,000 to set himself up in a paying business in California? What if you knew that Mr. Nichols was one of the richest men in the city and didn't need that money?

Irwin ran his tongue along his lips. He looked up at his wife. She loved him, believed in him. She was the one person, the one thing he could depend upon. She wanted things that money could buy. He knew that. But she never complained, because she wanted him more.

A nurse came in and announced that Mr. Nichols was there to see him. The muscles in Irwin's face tightened. He wondered whether he could look Mr. Nichols in the eye and lie. He wished Louise would go away. It would be easier with her not there.

Mr. Nichols entered. He beamed at Irwin. He was gracious to Louise. Irwin's heart filled with contempt. How much a man could change when he was the seeker rather than the giver.

"You must have passed the man in the foyer, Irwin," Mr. Nichols was saying. "You must have seen him. Perhaps you saw him later. . . ."

Irwin opened his mouth. Then he saw Louise standing behind Mr. Nichols, and suddenly he knew that he couldn't let her down. Not even for that golden opportunity in California.

"You'll find the bag in the culvert in the alley behind the theatre. I saw him throw it there." Irwin smiled faintly. "I guess I can afford to tell you that now, Mr. Nichols."

Mr. Nichols was very agreeable. He rose, smiled down at Irwin, then stopped smiling when Irwin didn't return the gesture. For a moment a look almost of fright came into his eyes. He wet his lips.

"Look here, Knight, I'm well aware that you can sue me and collect plenty. I didn't have insurance and I should have. You've been honest with me. I'll be honest with you. I'll settle for a thousand dollars."

"Sold!" said Irwin.

TRAMCARS COLLIDE

Three north-bound tram cars collided against each other on Sunday afternoon at Supariba Road. Eighteen persons were injured of whom two, a driver and a conductor, were detained in the K. E. M. Hospital.

It is understood a tram car, which was proceeding towards Dadar, came against a stationary car, and before the following cars could be controlled the collision took place.

The condition of the detained persons in the hospital is stated to be not serious.

EUROPEAN PLANTERS' DOUBLE GAME

(Continued From Page 14)

buting to this. I don't know if they are sent away, because they are Indians, they would be entitled for compensation for loss of career and pension rights. The Indian Teachers intend presenting their case before Punditji. This department is under Hon'ble Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara one of the extreme Anti-Indian Sinhalese. Many of the Inspectors in the same temperament. I have known came temperament I have known cases where the Inspectors who were speaking highly of the work of Indian teachers have now come to the practice of expressing dissatisfaction in their work, which in course of time would end in certifying them as inefficient with the consequent dismissal from the service. Whatever the Sinhalese leaders may say the position of Indians is precarious in more ways than one.

There is feeling of desperation in the minds of Jaffnese as the action of the Travancore Government is raising the duty on Tobacco from Rs. 135 to Rs. 200. Though it is assured that this rise is not done as a retaliatory measure, the people in Jaffna are very much worried over it, because there is not a corresponding rise of duty on Coimbatore tobacco. They feel sorry that Indians have chosen tobacco instead of copra, as the latter would affect the Sinhalese more than the Tamils. The Tamils say that they are making common cause with Indians and this action of the Travancore Government will only encourage the Sinhalese for further action against the Indians and Tamils. The Ministers are jolly glad over the rise of tobacco duty and they feel Punditji would accept the version of the Sinhalese case.

The Ministers are collecting all pamphlets issued in India on the Ceylon-Indian question and intend presenting him with a Memorandum containing certain facts and figures regarding the issue of Congress certificates for mill-made clothes. They feel that Punditji would be prepared to grant the same rights to the Sinhalese to do what they consider good for their country in the same way as the Indian leaders claim in India. The Jaffnese fear that if Punditji should express his opinion against the question of "Balanced representation" claimed by the minorities in Ceylon, that will be a bad day. They wish that Punditji confines himself only to the questions affecting the Indians and not go further than that.

The Sinhalese are doing propaganda for boycotting Jaffna cigars. The Jaffnese do not fear much out of this propaganda. Because, the cigars are made out of cheap tobacco grown by the Sinhalese in Kandy, Kurunagala and in the South. They feel that the boycott of cigars would affect the Sinhalese tobacco grower more than the Jaffness. They also feel that if the Jaffnese and Indians should use Jaffna cigars then there will be no difficulty for them.

The Jaffnese intend sending a deputation to Travancore to plead the cause of Jaffna tobacco and they hope that **Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer would reconsider the decision made.**

BARODA GRANT FOR KHADI

BARODA, July 16.

I "The Chalala Khadi Karyalaya has been receiving considerable Government help from time to time in accordance with the Government policy of encouraging and developing spinning and weaving and all other cottage industries," says a Press Note issued by the Baroda Government.

The Note adds:—

"With the help given last year the Karyalaya has been able to considerably expand its activities. Since the last year the number of workers has increased by 2½ times and the amount disbursed to them has doubled. Now it has become necessary to teach them spinning and weaving of fine counts which have a better market and secure higher prices. So the Government have sanctioned Rs 1,950 from which the Karyalaya is to engage one spinning and one weaving expert to enable the women spinners to produce fine yarn and weavers to produce cloth. This amount includes a gift of 5 carding machines costing Rs 375 and a gift of Rs. 375 for supplying 250 spinning wheels at half the cost to women spinners working in the institution."—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well. Rear Admiral Jeff Can't Run the Weather Bureau By BUD FISHER

YOU AN ADMIRAL? BEGORRA, I'M A-THINKIN' YOU'RE A PHONY! YOU DON'T KNOW NAWTHIN' ABOUT THE SEA!
I DO, TOO!
IF YOU WAS CAPTAIN ON A SAILIN' VESSEL AND A WIND BLEW UP, FIFTY MILES AN HOUR--WHAT WOULD YOU DO?
I'D THROW OUT AN ANCHOR!
-AND IF A HUNDRED-MILE GALE BLEW UP, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?
I'D THROW OUT ANOTHER ANCHOR!
--AND IF A 200-MILE HURRICANE BLEW UP, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?
I'D THROW OUT ANOTHER ANCHOR!
SAY, WHERE YOU GETTIN' ALL THEM ANCHORS?
WHERE YOU GETTIN' ALL THAT WIND?
6-8
Fisher

Arya Satyagraha In Hyderabad State

By Deshbandhu Gupta, M. L. A. (Punjab)

The Arya Samaj Satyagraha in Hyderabad has by this time sufficiently attracted public attention. But correct understanding of the position even in high quarters is wanting and people seem to think that it is grand or agitation commonly restored to in bravado and without sufficient reasons.

It would be desirable, therefore, to give some salient features of the movement which is likely to assume more and more serious proportions as days go by. The Arya Samajists have been feeling for about the last six years that they are labouring under various restrictions in the State of the Nizam. The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of the Nizam Rajya (The representative body of the Arya Samajes in the Nizam's State, and the Sarvadeshik Sabha (the International Aryan League) adopted the usual policy of prayers and petitions in order to get redress for their grievances.

On March 20, 1936, a deputation of prominent persons, including Messrs. M. S. Aney and G. S. Gupta, waited on the then Prime Minister, Maharaja Sir Kishan Prasad, and laid before him their grievances. But all this evidently bore no results. The matter was vital to the Sarvadeshik Sabha and it decided to summon an All-India Aryan Congress to discuss this question, and find out a remedy for it. Accordingly the All-India Aryan Congress was held in Sholapur during the Christmas in 1938, where the matter was discussed threadbare. It is thus evident that the Arya Samaj has not lightly launched the movement. Although the grievance of the Hindus, in general, and Arya Samajists, in particular, cover a very wide field, the Aryan Congress confined its demands to purely religious and cultural matters. Other matters were scrupulously ruled out as beyond the scope of the Arya Samaj—a Religious Church. Out of the total the following are the more important demands formulated:—

(1) There should be full freedom for due performance of religious rites and ceremonies.

(2) There should be full freedom for religious preaching, reciting of 'Kathas', delivering of sermons and lectures, taking out Nagar Kirtans and processions, buildings of new temples (this includes temples of Hindus and Gurdwaras of Sikhs), 'Yagyashalas' and 'Havankundas', hoisting of Om flags, opening of new Arya Samajes and publishing of literature bearing on Vedic Religion and Culture.

(3) The State should neither take part nor encourage, and State servants should be forbidden from taking part in Tablig (proselytising) movement. No conversion to Islam of Hindu prisoners inside the jails and Hindu children in schools should be allowed. Hindu orphans should not be handed over to the Muslims.

(4) The Ecclesiastical Department should be abolished or at least it should have no control over the temples and affairs concerning the Hindus and Aryas.

(5) There should be no ban imposed on the entry of Arya missionaries and the existing bans should be removed.

(6) The education of Hindu and Arya boys and girls in primary and secondary standard at least, should be in their mother tongue and not necessarily in Urdu.

(7) There should be no restriction imposed on the starting by the Hindus and Aryas, of private gymnasiums (Akharas) and private educational institutions, such as schools for boys and girls libraries and reading rooms.

It would be seen from this that the demand of Arya Samaj is neither for political nor communal rights and privileges nor even for full Civil Liberty. It is purely religious and cultural. Those who continue to brand these demands as either communal or political or as directed against the Nizam or against Muslims, betray either ignorance or perversion. The Arya Samaj is not claiming a percentage in services, weightage or any other type of political or communal rights. The demands are clear in themselves and need no explanation. The Arya Samaj has from time to time issued pamphlets and books explaining their case and justifying these demands. They give specific instances of irksome interference of various sorts.

In one case an explanation was demanded why a marriage that took place in the month of Munarram was not stopped? In another a house-owner was asked either to erect a pakka wall so as to hide certain portraits or to obliterate them on the ground that they were visible from a mosque.

The following notice No. 150/55 dated 26th Aban 1344, Fasli, issued by a Naib Qazi may be read with interest:—

"You, Bakaiya are hereby informed that your wife, Gaindi, embraced Islam on Aban 14, Fasli 44, and she has been given the Islamic name "Rahima Bi". You have also been several times invited to embrace Islam, but you are keeping silent. Therefore, let it be known to you that if you present yourself in my office within a week and willingly embrace Islam, your connection as husband with your new Muslim wife may be maintained. Failing this your relationship with her will cease and she will be married to some Mahomedan and no objection from your side will be entertained."

But illustrations from the Arya Samaj pamphlets may be left alone.

The following is taken from the White Paper issued by the Government of the Nizam in the form of a book entitled "The Arya Samaj in Hyderabad" annexure XII page 60 (1st edition) and annexure XI page 48 (2nd edition):—

1. Educational institutions having fifteen or more pupils on their registers, which are neither in receipt of any grant in aid from the Government nor are recognised in any way by the educational department, will be considered as private institutions.

2. In future no private institution will be started by any person or persons unless the sanction of the officer mentioned below is obtained for the purpose.

(a) In the case of primary school for boys, the sanction of the Divisional Inspector concerned.

(b) In the case of Middle and High school for boys and girls, the sanction of the Director of public Instruction.

(c) In the case of primary school for girls the sanction of the Inspectress of Girl's School or the Divisional Inspector of the Subah.

If any private institution is opened after the promulgation of these rules without previously obtaining the permission required by these rules, or if any existing private institution fails to submit the annual returns required by rule 8, or violates these rules in any way the Director of Public Instruction or Divisional Inspector of Schools will take the necessary steps either through the first Taluqdar of the district concerned or the Police Commissioner or the Hyderabad city to have such school closed.

As a result of this 2,971 private schools had to be closed out of a total of 4,053 thus leaving only 1,082 private schools.

Annexure IX para 9 page 50 (1st Edition).

Annexure VIII para 9 page 40 (2nd Edition).

The following rules apply whenever Hindu festivals coincide with Muslim festivals:—

(1). All Hindus in city and district should perform their religious ceremonies inside their own houses.

(2) Those who desire to go to gardens to perform the Simoolagan ceremony may do so without the accompaniment of music or other eclat.

(3) Bhatakamma should not be taken out and Hindus should not play music even in the small "devals" within their own houses.

(4) Within large and special "devals" which have a compound wall around, Hindus can perform their worship with ordinary music but on no account should they come out of the "deval", Muslims are not to interfere with the performance of worship within the "devals". Any person—Hindu or Muslim—guilty of the breach of this order will be liable to criminal prosecution.

Under one of the existing rules regarding permission for religious buildings and their repairs no Arya Samaj can be started or can hold its weekly (satsangas) meetings even in a private house without previous permission from the Ecclesiastical Department. This has rendered the normal functioning and expansion of the Arya Samaj difficult.

Now coming to the immediate fight of the Arya Samaj it would be seen that by resolution No. 5 of the Sholapur Aryan Congress, it is concentrated to the following two items only. This has been emphasised by Mahashya Krishna also in his speeches:—

(1) Absolute freedom for the practice and preaching of the Vedic Religion and Culture, with due regard to the feelings of the followers of other faiths.

(2) Full freedom for starting new Arya Samajes and building of new Arya Samaj mandirs, yagashalas, havankundas and the repairing of the old ones without obtaining any permission from the ecclesiastical or any other department of the State.

It is easy to see that there is clear distinction between the Arya Samaj Movement and the State Congress or the Hindu Mahasabha movements. The Hindu Mahasabha demands as formulated in their Nagpur resolution covers a very wide field. So is the case with the State Congress Movement (now suspended). To identify the Arya Samaj Movement with the State Congress movement or the Hindu Mahasabha movement is clearly a mistake. The Arya Samaj movement as such is confined only to the securing of religious and cultural liberty which, of course, if secured will ensure for the benefit not only of Arya Samajists but all Hindus.

One more question is often asked. Why should outsiders interfere in the international affairs of native states. The Congress policy in this respect is sometimes quoted. They say the movement should be conducted by the people of the State and outside help should be only advisory.

This may be true in the case of political rights which primarily concern the inhabitants of a particular State but the right of Farchar (religious preaching) is one in which outsiders are as much interested as insiders.

In fact, if any State without any Arya Samaj, were to forbid preachers from outside, it would surely justify purely outside interference. This aspect of the case is forgotten by such questioners.

But the fact is that majority of the Satyagrahis are from Hyderabad. On examination of the records in the 1st week of April it was found that 79 per cent., were from Hyderabad and only 21 per cent. were from outside.

The fact that Shrijut Vinayak Rao Bar-at-Law (son of the late lamented Pandit Keshava Rao, Judge, Hyderabad High Court) an esteemed public man and President of the Nizam Hyderabad Arya Pritinidhi Sabha is himself offering satyagraha as the 8th Dictator, along with 500 volunteers, all belonging to Hyderabad State, next week, is a proof positive of the hollowness of the charge that the movement is confined only to outsiders.

It would be seen that the fights claimed are so elementary that no sacrifice should have been necessary to get them. But the Arya Samaj has to stake its all for it and so far more than 10,000 persons have gone to jail and there have been no less than 14 deaths in jails. These deaths should show the nature of treatment meted out to the satyagrahis in jails. In the Congress movement involving about a lac of people for many months there were not so many instances of deaths inside jail

The Arya Samaj has in the past made valuable sacrifices at the altar of Vedic Dharam and from the enthusiasm of the Aryas it is evident that there will be no dearth of men and money to carry on this struggle.

Religion even now is the vital most factor for an Indian. Agitation based on religious grievances (very petty and small in the beginning) has brought about quite unexpected results of no mean significance in Indian history. It would, therefore, be in the interest of all thinking persons of position to try to find a just and early solution of the problem.

FREE for married couples "Standard Health" (Happy solution of problems) Regain lost Vitality thru precious Himalyan Herbal Medicines. Greenfields Ltd. Srinagar Kashmir.

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Why permit LOSSES (peculiar to your age and sex) sap your vitality? Stop them at once with Gambers' famous Herbal specific "VITAFIX" and pave the way to glorious manhood. VITAFIX is sold on MONEY-BACK Guarantee. You run no risk in using it, for you either get results or your money back. Obtain a bottle today from any leading chemist or direct from us. Rs. 2/12 per Full Course of 100 tablets, Re. 1/- per 32 tablets. By post /4/- extra. You have to use 4 tablets daily. Write, or call, at once for valuable FREE literature.

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Fever poisons destroy your nerve and muscle tissues. That's why it is so difficult to get your strength back.

These wasted tissues must be rebuilt, but your stomach is too weak to take ordinary foods. Doctors have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when other foods nauseate.

What's more, Horlicks is 100 % nourishment. It quickly pours new strength and vitality into your body. Convalescence is shortened.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

REFORMS FOR HYDERABAD

No Communal Electorates: Constituencies On Regional Basis

CALCUTTA, July 16.

According to the Simla correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" an announcement of constitutional advance of far-reaching importance by the Nizam of Hyderabad is imminent.

The establishment of a Legislative Assembly with an elected majority and power to vote on the budget will be the chief feature of the reforms to be granted to the State subjects.

The Legislature which will be called "Majlis Muqannana" will be unicameral consisting of 85 members.

The new constitution of Hyderabad will not vouchsafe separate electorates to the Muslims or any other minorities but constituencies will be formed on economic basis and joint electorates.

The correspondent further understands that a proposal has been submitted to the Nizam for sanctioning the creation of a statutory committee composed of officials and non-officials to investigate, and advise the Government, on complaints of the religious disabilities of the Hindus in the State although it is not known whether sanction of such committee will be announced along with the announcement of the constitutional reforms.—United Press

LATE THAKORE OF MALIYA

Death Universally Mourned In Kathiawad

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, July 15.

Last week, Thakore Shree Harishchandrasinghji, Thakore of Maliya, died at a comparatively young age, after a brief illness in Bombay. The late Thakore was born on 2nd March, 1909 and succeeded to the "gadi" on 20th March, 1930, after the abdication of the "gadi" by his grand father late Thakore Shree Raisinghji.

The late Thakore, was very social by nature, a keen sportsman, and a popular figure on this side. By his sudden death, a promising life has been prematurely cut short. The deceased leaves behind a minor Prince, K. S. Bhupendrasinghji, a young widow Rani, two brothers and a large circle of friends to mourn The sad news of his death has caused considerable sorrow all throughout Kathiawad.

Mr. Gibson, Resident for the States of Western India and his secretary, Mr. Fletcher, had to cut short their official visit to Porbander, Junagadh, Mangrol and Manavadar by a few hours as his presence was required here to arrange the management of Maliya State. The State will remain under Agency Management during the minority of the young heir who is now nearing his 12th year. On the receipt of this information Mr. Gibson accompanied by his secretary came by motor at 10-30 a.m. Kumar Shree Sujansinghji, the maternal uncle of the minor prince will, it is reported, be posted as the administrator and manager during the next 8 years.

The State of Maliya was deeply plunged in grief consequent upon the sad demise of the young ruler. His younger brother aged 25 may possibly work as an adviser.

ADDITIONS TO RAJKOT MUSEUM

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, (By Mail)

Mr. J. M. Baxi, Nawanagar State Vakil, as Hon. Secretary, of The Watson Museum, Rajkot while Submitting the annual Report for the year ending 1938-39, points out new activities undertaken by the Curator, inspite of limited resources of funds and scope of co-operation.

The Watson Museum is one of the best in the Presidency, and it has a collection of various articles of antiquity and rarity. Latest addition to the already existing collections of curios, has been a Cabinet of Trive Coins and specimens of Coats-of-Arms of Kathiwad States and the Royal Arms, arranged in a show case.

The Curator undertook a tour for Research work in Kathiawad, visiting several places, and the results achieved are very promising.

TIBIA COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY

First & Second Year Classes To Begin In August

Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Rashid Ahmed Khan, General Secretary, Tibia College 7, Doctor Street, Bombay, writes:—

Articles have appeared in the press emphasizing the need for a Tibia College in Bombay. The new scheme of the Government of Bombay and the registration of the Medical Practitioners' Bill, etc., all centre towards the establishment of such a Tibia College in Bombay wherein, along with the higher education in Unani Tibia, in all its branches, the latest scientific research and the necessary allopathic subjects should form part of the curriculum. The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie has proposed to establish such a college with the aid of Government. For its organisation leading Hakims and the trusted leaders of the Province have conferred and formed a Board of Trustees for its inauguration and management. A meeting of the Board was held on 12th June last and the report of its proceedings has appeared in the press. The Board has constituted two Committees, one for framing the Constitution and the other for securing financial aid from the public and the Government and starting and managing the College with its free dispensaries. The Constitution Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, with Dr. Khwaja Abdul Hamid, Hakim Mirza Hyder Beg, Hakim Fasihuz-Zaman, Hakim Syed Hasan of Mazagaon, Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, has successfully finished its labours and after quick successive meetings has produced one of the best constitutions which could be evolved for the Tibia College and which has already been signed by the Chairman and members of the Committee and is on its way to the press and its printed copies will shortly reach the hands of the members of the Board and thereafter the proceedings for Registration of the College would begin. The Finance and College Committee with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as chairman and the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Mr. Mohamed Din. Seth Botawala. Mr. Mohamadali Alabaksh. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. Khwaja Abdul Hamid, Hakim Mirza Hyder Beg, Hakim Moosa Lutfi, Hakim Rashid Ahmed Khan and Mr. Abdul Rehman Mahomed Yusuf, as members, is busily planning a subscription campaign and has fixed the expenditure of conducting the College for the first year at Rs. 40,000 and has estimated rupees ten lacs for further progress of the College and the provision of the necessary buildings. A few well-to-do philanthropists and some Muslim Trusts have promised substantial help and it is expected that the Government also will contribute handsomely towards annual grant and the building fund. It will be welcome news to all supporters of Tib and the Muslim public that the Tibia College will be started very shortly under the auspices of the Government. In the circumstances the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie and the other members of the Committee, consider it expedient, in order to save the time of the waiting students, immediately to proceed with arrangements for their instruction. Therefore, as directed by Hon. M. Y. Nurie, the President of the Board of Tibia College, it is hereby notified that intending students of the first year who have passed School Final Examination or have acquired equivalent efficiency for the Urdu Branch and for the Arabic Branch or have passed Maulvie Examination of a University or have got equivalent efficiency in the language, and those who have passed the Matriculation examination, preferably with Urdu as second language, should send in their applications by the 1st August 1939 to the Secretary. Those who seek admission to the second year should attach Principal's certificate or the copy of the result of their last examination with their applications.

Arrangements are being expedited for starting the education of the women students also in the College. It is, therefore, further notified that intending women students of first year with the same qualifications as those for men students, and the women teachers should send in their applications by 31st July 1939.

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Our Readers' Views

Critic Of Bombay University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has recently been widely circulated a pamphlet entitled: "The Deccan College Institute—A Critique" by "Academicus," reprinted from the "Mantratta" of 30th December, 1938, and said to have been also reprinted in the 'Universities Review,' issued by the Association of University Teachers of Great Britain. The writer is an enthusiast for British University education, and by contrast he sees little in the work of the University of Bombay that is not worthy of condemnation. Much of his criticism is ill-informed and unsupported by evidence. I do not propose to enter into general controversy regarding it, but there is one statement to which I feel a reply should be made now. It is the following:—

There are not more than four or five persons in the whole of India, who have first class degrees in English of British Universities, in the Bombay Presidency, there appears to be only one, Mr. Gokak who recently got a first from Oxford. For History there is most probably only one person of that type in India, whereas it is doubtful if there is even one in the case of Philosophy. Again there is most probably no persons who has received systematic training in Psychology.

I do not know where the writer has got his figures. I can speak for only one college—Wilson College. There are persons on its staff with first class honours degrees of British Universities in (a) English, (b) History and (c) Philosophy; and with systematic training in Psychology. Even if the possession of British degrees were the true index of competence—which I do not think it is—I believe there are many other University Colleges in India which could vindicate themselves against this kind of criticism.—Yours etc.,

JOHN McKENZIE.
Wilson College, Principal.
Bombay, July 15.

Desist, Please

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is reliably learnt that the Managing Committee of the Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds have decided to give the extensive compound wall of the Hindu burning ground at Queen's Road for advertisement purposes on a long-term lease. This decision is really deplorable. The wall since its very construction was never let out for such a purpose. The wall, anybody would see, is a prominant place for advertisements and it would be wrong to suggest that such an offer was never made in the past to the former Managing Committees. They must have refused such offers and rightly too, on the ground that such use of the wall would affect the serenity and sanctity of the place. Every Hindu considers the burning ground as a holy place and would never tolerate anything done to desecrate it. The imposing wall, as it is at present, adds serenity to the place, but it may soon be bespattered with advertisements depicting love scenes from the movies and such other frivolous subjects. The decision of the present Managing Committee is revolting, mercenary and hurts the feeling which every Hindu attaches to the holy place. I write this to rouse public opinion against this decision to desecrate the place and to desist the committee from putting their ill-thought-out plan into execution. I hope saner counsel would prevail the future deliberations of the committee.—Yours etc.,

Bombay, July 14. "A.V."

Whither Bose?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—After his release from jail some years ago, Mr. Nariman thundered out "Whither Congress?". One is tempted to ask likewise "Whither Bose?", in view of his present activities. In his frantic efforts to run down the official Congress Party, he has had the audacity to negotiate with even such anti-Congress parties as the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Independent Labour Party. The tragedy of it all is that Mr. Bose can agree to work with even such anti-Congress parties on questions of common agreement, while with all his intelligence and capacity, he cannot persuade himself to work together in regard to questions on which he agrees with his erstwhile colleagues. He needs must drive them from their positions.

And how is he going to hold together the heterogenous elements? The first fruits of the so-called union are seen in the breaking away of the Royists on the very first vital question since the 'consolidation'. Let him not be deluded by the demonstrations and crowds he observes in his tour. It is not of such demonstrators that the people are made who can sacrifice their all for freedom, and face the lathis and bullets without raising a finger.—Yours, etc.,

L. M. SATOOR.
Poona

Will Sjt. Bose Resign?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Bose has given challenge to the Working Committee, while he continues to be the President of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee which is no doubt subordinate to the central body, and has disobeyed the command of the Sovereign Body. Can we ask Sjt. Bose whether he would tolerate the action of any member of the district body in his own Province? The answer is clear, so now that Sjt. Bose has taken this attitude, the only way open to him is to follow his own example as a president some months ago. He should creditably resign from the offices that he holds under the constitution. The Nation has a right to demand this from Sjt. Bose.—Yours, etc

JAYENDRA I PANDYA.

Freedom Or Discipline?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The controversy over the question of the Congress President's ban on the protest meetings against the A.I.C.C. resolution, raises issues which go to the root of political organisation. Before going to the core of the question, I would plead that that the issue should not be confused with one's likes or dislikes for the Forward Bloc. A distinction should be further drawn between an open defiance of the resolution, as advocated by Swami Sahajanand and the attitude of the consolidation committee, which is primarily to influence the Congress public with a view to getting the A.I.C.C. decision reversed at the Open Session. The glib talk of liberty and licence is also irrelevant since it begs the question. The whole discussion is for determining whether the freedom claimed by the Opposition is compatible with the discipline of the organisation.

Com. Asoka Mehta has pointed out, in his letter in your columns that the mass opposition to office acceptance was stopped by the C.S.P., after the Congress finally decided in favour of acceptance. But I know it for certain that several important members of the C.S.P. never stopped attacking the decision and the columns of the Congress Socialist were full of warning of the dangers involved in office acceptance I would not refer to Gandhiji criticising the Mysore Resolution immediately after the Calcutta Session of the A.I.C.C. but Syt. Satyamurti's constant suggestions for improving the Federal scheme were often contrary to the spirit of Congress resolutions.

No notice was taken of these revolts, perhaps because they were not quite organised and were not likely to be very effective. One may then ask, does Subhas Babu's opposition become indiscipline because it is well organised and threatens to assume serious momentum? Is such a vital problem to depend on the difference of degree? If minorities are to be allowed to function, then their right to agitate with all the vigour at their command, for their own views, within and without the legislative and executive units of the organisation has to be conceded. Otherwise their existence becomes meaningless. At what stage this freedom becomes indiscipline is difficult to determine, and would largely depend, as a friend pointed out, whether you consider the Congress a Parliament or a Party.—Yours, etc.

M.L.D.
Ahmedabad, July 10.

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was very much amused at the resolution passed at a meeting of Parsis held at Dadar the other day, calling on Dr. Gilder to resign.

Will the Parsis still insist on Dr. Gilder resigning, if by any chance, a reshuffling of portfolios takes place and say, for instance, Mr. Kher takes charge of Labour and Prohibition, (the Excise portfolio being renamed Prohibition Portfolio), I am only mentioning this to point out how ridiculous sometimes people can become in thinking with "one-way mind" instead of trying to see the other side of the question also.

It is the very negation of Democracy that one out of the seven Cabinet Ministers is called to resign, especially when the Cabinet is unanimous in their decision to enforce Prohibition. Another point which amused me was Subhas Babu's reference to overtaxing Bombay. I dare not charge him with ignorance, because the fanatical Leftists believe that he can do no wrong, but I will only say that those who have eyes will see that the taxation has been reshuffled and redistributed while the incidence of taxation has been kept the same 'vis-a-vis' Prohibition and Property Tax.—Yours, etc.

WANDERER
Bombay, July 12.

II

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle'

Sir,—With reference to my two letters appearing in the "Chronicle" sometime back, the "Goa Times" commented on the same in their issue of the 2nd instant. The editor of the "G. T." has criticised and said the letters are false and foolish. I sent him a reply immediately on Monday but the same has not been published. I am sending the reply herewith which I hope you will publish, in justice to the Propaganda Board.—Yours, etc.

GOAN DRUNKARD.
Bombay, July 12.

The Editor,
The "Goa Times", Bombay.

Sir,—You deserve the cake. The remarks you have been pleased to make on my letters in the "Bombay Chronicle" are, to say the least, very amusing. You call them "foolish". Why? Where have I said I got "drunk" on a bottle of beer? Or do you suppose that "drunkards" are those that drink beyond their capacity, "filling capacity"? No, Sir, I beg to differ from you Drunkards are those who have made a 'habit' of drinking. Then you say that the "weak chested" cannot stand drinks. Are you one of those that believe in the tosh that drinks make one strong, supplies all the vitamins from A to Z? My dear Sir, just pop into a bar this evening. See the number of consumptive-looking human specimens, you will be aghast at the number of pegs they gulp down—between each cough! And at the end they are as erect as you!

Then you go on saying that I must not have even tasted beer! Were it not that prohibition days are near—days when a drunkard will be looked upon as a criminal, I would have hauled you up for sheer defamation! To say that a Goan has not tasted beer! For "breathes there a Goan with a craving so dead?"

Or are my remarks regarding brilliant Goan doctors and advocates "foolish and inaccurate"? I attach a list (you may publish it at your risk). You will see in the list names of two very famous Goan journalists. Tell me are not these men, who could easily climb to the topmost rung of their professions? The first name you will recognise as one of your own village . . . . what a brilliant career has he not wasted in the embrace of the 'fenny' bottle!

Then you finally hint that letters like mine will harm the prohibition propaganda. Do you wish to imply by this that the letters are only propaganda stunts of the P. P. Board? No, Sir, the letters are genuine expressions of a drunkard who though intelligent enough to know the harm that "drinking" does, still is unable to free himself from the demon hold. I hope in justice to the Propaganda Board you will publish this letter in your coming issue.

In conclusion, may I congratulate you on your advocacy of prohibition? I am a constant reader of the "Goa Times", and I wish you would devote more space for articles in 'Concanim' on the evils of drink, for you will admit if there is one community that will benefit very very greatly by prohibition it is ours. We have helped others to build their fortunes, let us now at least put a stop to it. If Goans in British India stop drinking then we may be sure our example will be followed by our countrymen at home.

Yours faithfully,
GOAN DRUNKARD.

Success Of Prohibition In Ahmedabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The correspondent of the "Times of India," "Eric Lodlo" makes a statement, "I as one who toils daily in the Mill Areas of Ahmedabad." I must admit my knowledge is much less than that of a mill labourer who toils daily in the mill areas and has possibly also done a few night shifts. Even then having an interest in three cotton mills in Ahmedabad and being an inhabitant of the place I claim knowledge of the conditions there.

Knowing "Eric Lodlo" more intimately than what he claims to know the mill areas, I would have put his letter to his ignorance, for his arguments are unimpressive.

So far as the labourers are concerned drunkenness has been a besetting sin. Country liquor shops in the vicinity of the mill areas have afforded them a temptation. Removal of the country liquor shops denies them the privilege of obtaining drink with ease and facility. Few labourers after a hard day's toil would care to take a trip of several miles to have a drink. Thus the money saved from drinks would become handy for more human purposes. A drunkard's purse is a bottle, now, drink being beyond his reach it naturally follows that he cannot play havoc with his health and earnings. To say that this has not enriched the labourer classes, is ignorance. Some labourers may be going, once in a way outside the Prohibition area to drink, but as for the argument that they consume a week's liquor in a day, I have to draw your correspondent's attention to the fact that a mill labourer is after all a human being and not a liquor barrel. This evil of going outside the dry limits will also be stamped out by the gradual expansion of the Prohibition area.

Although I am absolutely against the Government's policy of total Prohibition, I would like to reiterate that the advent of Prohibition of country liquor is bound to enrich the homes of those who do not know the difference, between liberty and licence.—Yours, etc.

P. R. VAKIL.

Frederic Harrison On Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The name of the great English writer and political thinker Frederic Harrison is held in great veneration amongst educated Indians for his advanced liberal views, for his intense hatred of tyranny in all forms, and for his powerful advocacy of the great principles of justice, freedom, and self-government. It may not, therefore, be inopportune at the present juncture to recall to mind his sage, penetrating and incisive observations on certain broad aspects of prohibition apart from subordinate practical questions arising out of local conditions. His illuminating essay on "The Veto on Drink" is included in his book "Realities and Ideals", and one cannot help wishing that our present-day Prohibition-wallas will read, mark, learn and inwardly digest this essay. Only a few sentences can be reproduced here.

Harrison first pleads for one supreme moral and social principle which should govern all that we do and say in practical legislation:—

"That principle is, that the enforcement of a moral practice by legal coercion upon the vote of any majority whatever, is of the essence of tyranny and has in it all the evil of religious persecution. It is an attempt to effect by force and law a moral and social reform which can only be healthily promoted by moral and spiritual agencies. It involves that abandonment of moral effort for material penalties which is one of the most fatal tendencies of our age, a tendency which brutalises Government whilst it discredits religion"

Harrison points out that the great triumph of Christianity, as Comte has shown more powerfully than anyone else, was to separate the sphere of moral and spiritual influence from the iron grip of the judge and policeman and he, therefore, scorns the idea of what he calls "morality by act of Parliament, and virtue appraised by the civil magistrate' and says:—

"On this ground, which is the foundation of civil and religious government, it is tyranny to penalise habits which masses of good and wise men regard as innocent and even salutary. *For my part, I look on any ulterior aim of abolishing alcohol by statue as an insidious form of spiritual tyranny.*

Harrison recommends stringent regulations of the public sale of alcohol and of all public places where it is served, and he also recommends penalties on public intoxication, or on acts committed under the influence of drink, or on incitement and connivance to drunkenness. But he goes on to say:—

"But all these matters of public policy stand on a different footing from the suppression of the use of alcohol, of the traffic in alcohol, of the public retailing of alcohol—apart from any overt act of intoxication, any public disorder or personal injury due to it as a direct and visible consequence. *And, now that a heated and ignorant fanaticism is claiming this power as its lawful due in the name of social morality and well-being, it becomes a civic duty to take up an uncompromising position* against it. . . *No goodness* in motive, no zeal in philanthropy or piety, no picture of the horrors of alcoholism, no statistics of national loss and misery, no accumulation of pseudo-scientific authority, should bind us to the monstrous wrongfulness of any attempt to suppress alcohol by law. It is in any form an anti-social tyranny, degrading alike to the cause of morality and religion. It matters not that many worthy men and women trace most of our vices or sufferings to the abuse of alcohol; it matters not that some hysterical men and women find evil in the careful use of alcohol; it matters not that in any particular spot they may be a majority. So long as an immense body of citizens of all orders and sorts choose to use alcohol, think it right to do so, and cannot be shown to offend their neighbours whilst doing so with moderation, it would be tyrannical to punish or forbid the consumption of any food which an orderly adult thinks it desirable and right to take."

Thus Frederic Harrison regards Prohibition as a form of tyranny and, to quote his own words, "the social, civic and religious mischiefs flowing from such tyranny far outweigh any immediate or social gain in moral result."

Like everything else which Frederic Harrison wrote, his essay on "Veto on Drinking" is characterized by cogent and powerful reasoning and an ardent love for liberty and freedom, and it would be a good thing indeed if the whole illuminating essay could be reprinted in pamphlet form for study by those who support the Prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. W.

THE NATIONS' LEAGUE OF PEN-FRIENDS

The Nations' League of Pen-Friends was started in 1924. The Secretary of the above world organisation is glad to extend invitations to everyone irrespective of caste or creed. The members form a happy union with many social activities and hobbies. They hold annual camps and have a wonderful time.

SCIENCE and INDUSTRY

Experimenting On A Fruit Plantation

HOW "MADHUBINDU" PAPAYA WAS DEVELOPED

By Ramjibhai Hansraj

Activity in the direction of village uplift has been going on in Kathiawar for the last five years.

Looking to the circumstances that obtain at present in Kathiawar four programmes have been launched.

First programme: Revival of village industries. Great emphasis is laid upon the principle that people should store as much cotton as is necessary for their clothes—the cotton should be ginned, carded, spun and then woven by hand.

Second programme: Cattle Breeding. The cow and the ox of the Gir has very much deteriorated due to indifference of people. Some attention is being paid to the problem of breeding the best type of "Gir" Cow and ox.

Third programme: Improvement of Agriculture. It is desired to increase the agricultural produce by showing the advantage of proper application of skill and labour. All necessary vegetable for the village is to be produced in the village. Experiments are to be made to show the seeds of ground-nuts and wheat which are proved to be of superior quality by research and experience. The benefits of Sahkari Mandli Credit Co-operative Society are to be explained to the people, so that, it should be availed of in getting credit for the farmers to increase the produce. The society is to arrange the sale of these products on a wholesale basis.

Fourth programme: Education The aim is to make people literate so that they can be equipped with necessary knowledge to put the above programme in action and make even some research. Of course this education must be made suitable for rural reconstruction programme.

RAMABAG PLANTATION

As a practical experiment in agriculture I have started the Ramabag Plantation three years ago.

There are hardly any seeds in this delectable variety.

Almost as big in size as the human head.

After ascertaining what fruit trees would be suitable to the climate and soil of this particular place, we began to grow fruit plants and trees such as mango, grape, oranges, the Mahabodi and Benares Jamfalli and pears and Cocoanuts, etc.

In order that these fruit plants and trees might be properly reared and the expense thereto be met with side-Plantation of Benarasi Banana, Lotan Banana, Elaichi Banana, Country Banana, Golden, other varieties are also grown.

"MADHUBINDU"

Uptil now, the Washington Papaya was very much famous and everybody was advised to plant this type. I started my experience with many types of Papaya seeds, and in less than a year's time, I found one other variety the best which we now call "Madhubindu". Its sweetness, bulk and yield are extraordinary satisfactory. I have found its Plantations economic and paying, so, I beg to place my experiment of the same before the public.

Only three months after planting this type, we found that flowers appeared on the plants, and within six months the plants were full of flowers, right from just above the ground. The growth of these plants was more rapid than that of other kinds of papayas and the abundance and the length of the leaves was much more than other kinds. The flowers were also more than can be found on other types, and the thing that drew our attention was this that the number of the male papayas were only nominal while in case of other kinds of papayas it is found that the number of male trees are 50 per cent. of the total.

We are very much pleased to see this result and so we desired that the plantation of this should be made on a large scale so that seeds of this type can be available to people in large quantities.

Only nine months had elapsed when the fruit on these 100 plants began to ripe. We allowed the fruits to ripen on the trees. When we ate this fruit we were simply charmed with its sweetness and superb taste. The fact that the fruits were extremely sweet having pleasent smell, beautiful purple colour, very few seeds and of big size was sufficient enough to rouse our wonder.

We stored seeds thus obtained from the fruits which had been allowed to ripe on the trees and prepared the soil for sowing 1,000 plants. When the plants were ready, we planted them on the prepared soil as before.

The growth of these 1,000 plants as we watched them particularly at the end of three months, six months and nine months was amazing. These plants were superior to those which were grown from seeds bought from outside. When the fruits were ripe at the end of ten months, we cut the ripe fruits.

HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM

Gorat, loose and fertile soil is best for paypa cultivation. The trees will not thrive on clay soil.

Raising of Seedlings: A good seedbed must be prepared. These must be watered every week. Then on alternate days. The seedlings will be coming up in a fortnight's time. When they are 6 inches tall they should be transplanted in the permanent beds.

Planting: The best time for raising seedlings is from May to September. That for transplanting is from July to October. One pound of seeds is required to raise enough seedlings to transplant an acre of land, of half pound for a bigha.

Before transplanting pits should be dug, 8ft. squares. This should be filled half to one basket of farmyard manure well-rotten one, a few handfuls of ash, half a pound of Castor Cake and half pound of Bone meal. All these manures to be thoroughly mixed with the soil and then put in a pit.

Waterings: The seedlings should be watered immediately after transplanting. Water should be given alternate days. The interval between two waterings in summer and winter may be 6 to 8 days respectively.

Manuring: Since there is a very heavy bearing, Papyas require manuring every three months. One basketful of every manure, 1 lb. of Castor Cake, 1 lb. of bone meal and about 8 oz. of Ammonium Sulphate should be given every three months. This mixture to be well-mixed about one foot and a half from the trunk of the tree. Two waterings to be given immediately. Then at regular intervals.

Male plants to be removed as soon as they are detected. One male per 100 female plants is just what is required. The Plantation can last profitably for three years.

'TILE PIPES'

New Cottage Industry In Mysore

How in the course of their fight against malaria, the Mysore State Department of Public Health started a new cottage industry is an outstanding feature of the work of that Department. At Hiriyur, the drainage of all the valleys was started. The drains have been opened out in all of them to study the effect of the present alignment. Most of the swamps have dried up as a result and a considerable amount of the seepage has been arrested.

The local potters have been successfully initiated into the method of preparing tile pipes for subsoil drainage of these valleys and four of them were able to prepare 170 pipes a day. The quality of these pipes is quite satisfactory and it is estimated that an 8" pipe will cost about Re. 0-1-6. This has incidentally created a new cottage industry inasmuch as tile pipes will be considerably in demand in future.

More Light On Palestine

Britain Cares More For American Than Indian Opinion

(Continued from page 14)

Bahiuddin Pasha Barakat, President of the Egyptian Parliament, Egypt sent the largest number of delegates. Iraq was represented by the President of the Baghdad Parliament, Mowloud Pasha Moukhliss, with whom came eleven members of the Iraq Parliament. Faris Bey el-Khoury, the eminent Christian President of the Syrian Chamber of Deputies, came with an equally large number. Lebanon and Jugo-Slavia sent their parliamentarians while representatives from Morocco, Yaman, China and of the Arabs resident in America attended the Congress as spokemen of the Arab and Muslim communities residing in those countries. No delegates from Turkey, Iran and the Hijaz could attend the Congress, but their sympathy for Palestine had received public expression at more than one meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations. The Shaikh-el-Azhar with a large number of Ulama from that ancient seat of learning and the Afghan Representative, in Cairo, attended the meeting of the Congress. The total number of the delegates was about 200.

The opening session of the Congress was held on the 7th October. The Presidents of the Parliaments of Egypt, Syria and Iraq were elected Joint-Presidents. In accordance with international convention, Dr. Bahluddin Pasha Barakat took the chair first. Mohammed Aly Allouba Pasha welcomed the delegates and placed before them a reasoned statement on the Arab case for Palestine. Leaders of delegations were then called upon in succession to place the views of their respective countries before the delegates. I had the honour of addressing the Congress on behalf of India. We told the delegates and particularly the representatives of Palestine that India was ready and willing to follow the lead given by the Congress and that we considered the case of Palestine as our own.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

The Congress elected a Subjects Committee. Maulana Irfan and I were chosen to represent India. After deliberating upon it in several meetings the Committee prepared a Resolution which read:—

(1) "That the Balfour Declaration is null and void 'ab initio' and that it has no value whatsoever in the eyes of Arabs and Muslims.

(2) "That it is essential that henceforth Jewish immigration in Palestine definitely be prohibited.

(3) "That it (the Congress) refuses to recognise the Partition of Palestine in any form or manner whatsoever and insists that Palestine be maintained in its entirety as Arab country.

(4) "That it is essential to establish a national constitutional government with a representative assembly elected by Arabs and Jews on the basis of representation in proportion to their numbers in the population.

(5) "That a treaty of friendship and alliances between Palestine and Great Britain be signed which shall, 'ipso facto' terminate the mandate.

(6) "That a general amnesty be declared for all persons accused of or sentenced for taking part in the Palestine rising; that all internees and prisoners be released and all deportees and political exiles be repatriated.

"The Congress considers that the acceptance of the above demands is the only solution of the problem of Palestine and the only means for the re-establishment of peace and tranquillity in the country and for the creation of goodwill between Great Britain and Arabs and Muslims.

"In the event of the non-acceptance of these demands, the Arab and Muslim peoples throughout the world will be compelled to regard the attitude of the British and the Jews as inimical to them and thereby forcing the Arabs and the Muslims to adopt a similar attitude with its natural consequences upon political, economic and social relations.

"The Congress appeals to Rulers and Governments of Arab and Muslim countries and their peoples to implement these decisions by all the means at their disposal."

This Resolution with its preamble was adopted unanimously at the second open session of the Congress.

DELEGATION TO LONDON.

The Congress elected a Permanent Committee consisting of eleven members and chose the Leader of the Muslim League Delegation to represent India on it. Mr. Khaliquzzaman was co-opted a member at the first meeting of the Committee, which met from day-to-day. It was decided by the Committee, that a delegation of the Congress should proceed to London to place the Resolution before the British Government and to initiate negotiations for an early settlement of the dispute on the lines laid down by the Congress. Mohammed Ali Allouba Pasha was elected Leader of the delegation which consisted of:—

(1) Faris Bey el-Khoury (Syria)

(2) Mowloud Pasha Moukhliss (Iraq.)

(3 Kamal Bey el-Husseini (Palestine).

(4) Aouni Bey Abdul Hadi (Palestine).

(5) Abdur Rahman Bey el Siddiqi (India) and

(6) Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman Bey (India).

BRITAIN'S SURPRISE.

Difficulties began soon after this decision became known. The British Consul in Cairo declined to visa the passports of Jamal Bey and Aouni Bey, on the ground that he had received instructions not to give visas for entry into Great Britain to those who could not enter Palestine. Faris Bey, who had to attend important discussions in connection with the non-ratification of the Franco-Syrian Treaty, already initialled by France and Syria and ratified by the Syrian Chamber, decided to go to Damascus first and from there to proceed to London. He was not allowed to go beyond Istanbul as His Excellency, the French Ambassador in Turkey, was ordered by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to send him back on the ground that his presence in London would not be looked upon with favour by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain. Mowloud Pasha Moukhliss was to fly from Baghdad to join the delegation in London. He too was held up because of a meeting of the Iraq Parliament. Ignorant of these developments Allouba Pasha, Mr. Khaliquzzaman and myself proceeded to London by sea. On arrival in London we were confronted by the difficult and somewhat discouraging situation so created, but it was decided to carry out the duty imposed upon us by the Congress. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, declined to meet the Delegation. The attitude adopted by the British Government brought the work of our mission of peace to a standstill.

Our Leader, Allouba Pasha left for Egypt but Mr. Khaliquzzaman and I came to the conclusion that, in the light of the announcement made by the Colonial Office to hold a Conference in London, at which His Majesty's Government would consult with the Arabs and Jews and come, if possible, to an agreed settlement, we should resume our original status as members of the All-India Muslim League Delegation and render what service we could to the Arab Delegations to the proposed Conference. Events proved the correctness of our decision. We are glad to put it on record that the Muslim League Delegation, although excluded from actual participation in the Conference, was able to play an important role throughout the duration of the Conference.

INDIAN MUSLIM VIEW PRESENTED.

We had two interviews with the Secretary of State for India, two with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and one each with Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Colonel A. J. Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India. We should like to place on record our appreciation of the patient hearing and the assurance they gave us that the views of the Indian Muslims would always receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration of His Majesty's Government. The Secretary of State for India informed us that the Government of India was alive to the situation and had drawn the attention of His Majesty's Government to the growing feeling of resentment among the Muslims of India on the question of Palestine. He assured us that it would be his duty to place the views of the Indian Muslims before the British Government. We met a large number of statesmen, journalists and public men and organizations during our stay in London and informed them of the views of Indian Muslims. At the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, we submitted to His Majesty's Government through the Secretary of State for India a statement of the views of Indian Muslims on Palestine.

PRESTIGE, PRESTIGE, PRESTIGE

The impression left on our mind, of these conversations and consultations, was that Great Britain was desirous of placating American opinion more than doing justice to the Arabs. The tone adopted by almost every person we met, official or otherwise, was apologetic, suggesting that it was realized that injustice was being done to the Arabs but that there was no other way out of the mess into which England had fallen. In order, therefore, to save the face of his country and its painful record in Palestine during the last twenty years, the average Englishman seemed forced to adopt an attitude which was unreal and not in consonance with the best traditions of statesmanship. The influences working against the Arabs are powerful and have held the field since Palestine came under British occupation. We are, however, led to the belief that having regard to the development of the international situation in Europe and in Asia, sooner or later it will be possible to make Great Britain realize the danger of allowing the impression to go abroad that she had chosen to side with the Zionists because of political pressure from America as against the wishes and religious sentiments of the Muslims of India. It should not be impossible for England to keep the friendship of America and at the same time not to antagonise the Arab and Muslim States and the 80 million Muslims of India. Her own domestic and Imperial interests should wake her up to look at the whole problem in the broader spirit of peace within and friendship without. The hesitation shown by England so far can be removed if we in India are prepared to play our role in consonance with the dictates of our religion and in accordance with the promises made to us in the matter of Muslim control of their Holy Places. The British Government have failed to solve the problem in a just and equitable manner. Let us help them to solve it. The solution, in our view, lies in India.

NEW DIFFICULTIES

We do not propose to give in detail the day to day story of the negotiations during the Conference. It is, however, our duty to mention a few points so that the work of the Conference may be seen in its proper perspective. It was claimed by His Majesty's Government that they were genuinely desirous of hearing the Arabs and Jews and coming, so far as it lay in their power, to an agreed and amicable settlement. The first hitch in the way of the happy consummation of this desire arose when it was announced that His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem would not be allowed to go to London. Prisoners from the Seychelles were released, obstacles in regard to passport visas were removed and yet the one representative man of Palestine was not allowed to lead the delegation of his people. The second difficulty arose in regard to the representation of associations other than the Arab Higher Committee. As a matter of fact there is no other organisation in Palestine that can speak in the name of its people, be they Christian or Muslim. The British Government, however, insisted upon the inclusion, in the Palestine Delegation, of Raghib Bey Nashashibi and his cousin Fakhry, notorious for their anti-Arab activities. The National Defence Party was resurrected and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald demanded that its representatives should be included in the Palestine Delegation. To be forced by Great Britain to co-operate with known and declared traitors was not possible and the Conference would have been still born. But the Prime Minister of Egypt and the British Ambassador at Cairo intervened and were successful in inducing the Arab Higher Committee to agree to include two men of the defunct National Defence Party,—one a Christian, Yakub Effendi el-Farraj, and the other el-Haj Nimr. The British Ambassador assured the Arabs of the complete agreement of His Majesty's Government to this arrangement. On the arrival of the Arab Delegation in London and on the eve of the Conference itself, His Majesty's Government went back on the arrangement and demanded that Raghib Bey Nashashibi and Fakhry Nashashibi, whom they had in the meantime brought over from Egypt in an aeroplane, be included. The Arabs declined to accept the suggestion. The opening of the Conference had to be postponed. The fate of the Conference hung in the balance once more. After consultation with His Eminence at Beirut, it was agreed that Raghib Bey Nashashibi and Yakub Effendi el-Farraj would be acceptable to the Palestine Delegation. The object of His Majesty's Government in the whole of this episode appeared to be to create the impression that the Arab Higher Committee was not the only organization in Palestine and that His Eminence the Grand Mufti did not possess the confidence of the entire body of its inhabitants.

ZIONISM COMES IN WAY

The conversation proceeded satisfactorily. By their moderation and reasonableness the Arab Delegations created a deep impression on the public mind. The chances of a solution began to grow brighter when suddenly world Zionism, fearing a collapse of the illegal and unconscionable political and economic structure it had reared in Palestine with the help of Great Britain and its local agents during the last twenty years, mobilised all the forces at its command in England and America to thwart His Majesty's Government from honouring their international obligations. The atmosphere changed soon after His Excellency the American Ambassador called upon the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and asked for information on Palestine. The attitude of the British representatives stiffened. The draft settlement submitted by His Majesty's Government to the Arab Delegations was found unacceptable for it did not implement the admissions and provisional agreements reached during the course of the Conference. It would not be wrong to state that His Majesty's Government did not appear anxious to come to a settlement.

TERMS UNACCEPTABLE

Notwithstanding the antagonism of British journalists and politicians, the case established by the Arabs was so irresistible that His Majesty's Government were compelled to undo, even though partially, the great wrong done to Palestine. For the first time the Arabs were allowed a certain amount of publicity. The British Cabinet, for the sake of its own safety, was forced to acknowledge the righteousness of the Arab demands. The Jewish National Home has at last been defined and it has been declared that it does not connote a Jewish National State. It has also been announced that the Jews shall not exceed one-third of the total population. If Great Britain had also declared its intention to implement these decisions honourably and without reserve, there was still a chance for a settlement. But the provisos and conditions with which the decisions were hedged in, made them unacceptable. A further immigration of 75,000 Jews (25,000 immediately and 10,000 per year for five years), ten years of transition, after twenty years of maladministration, divided into progressive stages of diarchy; the re-introduction of the partition, through Parity, Federation, Cantonization or by marking out areas of prohibited, restricted and free sale of lands; not fixing a definite period for the termination of the Mandate and, finally, making every act and step dependent on Jewish consent and co-operation which will never be forthcoming, nullified the British proposals. Attempts to create division between the Arab States and the Palestine Delegation on the question of the acceptance of the British terms proved unsuccessful. The greatest triumph of the Palestine Conference, in our view, came on the occasion of the last sitting on the last day of the Conference when the Leader of every Arab State Delegation stood up and declared on behalf of his Government that he found the terms offered to the Arabs of Palestine unacceptable and appealed to British sense of justice to deal with them justly and honourably.

AT GENEVA

From London we went to Geneva to seek advice if in the place of Palestine, debarred under League rules and regulations from going to the Permanent Court of International Justice, India could take up its case and plead it at the Hague alternatively whether the representatives of India at the League Assembly could move the League on this question in view of the fact that it affected them most intimately in their religious life. We reached Geneva at a time when the officials of the League were much disturbed over the decision of the Central Legislative Assembly regarding India's withdrawal from the League. We interviewed the high officials of the permanent staff of the League, but in view of the international situation and the practice latterly adopted by the great Powers, who were still members of the League, to settle political matters outside it even where the League was directly concerned, it was not possible for them to suggest any remedy for obtaining justice for Palestine at Geneva.

MEETING WITH GRAND MUFTI

From there we went to Ankara and saw leading statesmen in the Turkish capital. At Damascus, which was our next stop, we found the same spirit of sympathy and friendliness. We then proceeded to Beirut, where the head of the Police Department permitted us to visit His Eminence the Grand Mufti at the village of Zouq where he has been allowed to reside. His Eminence extended a most cordial welcome to us, thanked us for our work in London and asked us to convey his sentiments of genuine and heartfelt gratitude to the Muslim League and his Muslim brothers in India for the powerful support they had given to the cause of Palestine. He also gave us details of the persecution of his people and the atrocities committed against them now for over a period of almost three years. It would be too long to detail them here. Hundreds of villages and thousands of houses have been blown up, thousands of Arabs have been killed and many more are suffering in jails and concentration camps. Over 60,000 men, belonging to all classes and strata of society, have fled from the terror and taken refuge in neighbouring countries. There is no security of life. The stoppage of communication, so far as the Arabs are concerned, is reducing the Arab population in the rural areas to a state of starvation and destitution. His Eminence asked us to request the Muslim League to take up the cause of the widows and orphans of this whole nation of mujahideen and help him to find food and shelter for them.

ANOTHER HOPE DASHED

The failure of the Conference was bound to have serious repercussions in the Muslim world and in India, and sending back of the representatives of Arab States disappointed was a blunder of the first magnitude. His Majesty's Government, therefore, instructed the British Ambassador at Cairo to seek the good offices of His Excellency Mohammad Pasha Mahmoud to re-open the question at a fresh Conference in Cairo. We are glad to record that although His Majesty's Government considered that the Muslims of India should not have a place in the Palestine Conference in London to which they had invited Zionist representatives from Germany, Eastern Europe and South Africa, the Muslim Governments honoured us with an invitation to sit as representatives of India at this Conference. The draft of the White Paper to be issued was placed before us to which certain amendments were suggested. It was thought that these would be acceptable to His Majesty's Government but the expectation did not materialize. The Arab States and the people of Palestine have rejected the British proposals contained in the White Paper and so has India in no unmistakable terms.

It will be wrong to rest on the moral victory which has so far attended the efforts of the Arabs and Muslims. There are difficulties ahead and the path to final success lies through struggle and hardship, but there is no difficulty or hardship which cannot be overcome provided we are persevering and ready to suffer and sacrifice. Allah is with those who persevere in a just cause.

A. C. Dutt For Simla

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Mr. A. C Dutt, Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly, who arrived here this morning from Comila, his native place, left for Simla in the afternoon by Delhi Express to attend the Presidents' and Speakers' Conference there.—United Press.

PARIS, July 15.

Count Ciano had a narrow escape when he landed at Baraja's aerodrome near Madrid, to-day, according to a despatch received here. The 'plane swerved on landing and nearly capsized, one of the wheels was ripped off. No one was hurt.—Reuter.

Congress Left No Option To Ministries, Says Sardar

(Continued from page 1)

tion. That general definition still holds. . ."

It should thus be clear to all critics of the Bombay Ministry's scheme, particularly to Sjt. Bose, the ex-President of the Congress, that in pursuing it the Ministry is not doing anything which is not mentioned in the Election Manifesto. In criticising the Bombay Government, Subhas Babu is only picking holes in the Election Manifesto.

THREE-YEAR PLAN.

In fulfilment of the Election Manifesto, the Working Committee at a meeting in August, 1937, only a month after office acceptance, discussed the views on total Prohibition placed before it by Mahatma Gandhi and passed the following resolution: —

"Inasmuch as Prohibition has been one of the chief planks of the Congress since the inauguration of the N.C.O. Movement in 1930, and thousands of men and women have had to suffer imprisonment and physical injury in furtherance of this cause, the Working Committee is of opinion that it is incumbent upon the Congress Ministries to work to this end. The Committee expects them to bring about total Prohibition in their respective provinces within three years. The Working Committee appeals to the Ministries in the other Provinces and to the Indian States also to adopt this programme of moral and social uplift of the people.'

It was in pursuance of this resolution that the Parliamentary Sub-Committee issued instructions to the various Congress Ministries to devise measures to introduce total Prohibition within three years."

It may be explained that Prohibition and measures to ensure a square deal to Industrial Labour were two of the items in the Congress Programme which were specifically chosen by the Working Committee for immediate execution by the various Congress Ministries, who had, therefore, no option left. ...

While they were free to choose such of the other items in the Election Manifesto as they could tackle conveniently, they were given a mandate with regard to Prohibition and Labour. How could they introduce total Prohibition in their respective provinces within the specified period unless they took bold steps?

Nearly two years out of three have elapsed since the Working Committee's resolution quoted above was passed.

I should like to ask Subhas Babu how his "scientific and rational" scheme of gradual Prohibition fits in with the Working Committee's mandatory resolution.

Sjt. Bose makes an amazing statement when he says: "As far as my recollection goes, no such scheme or such taxation proposal came up before the Working Committee while I was a Member or President." Administrative details governing the choice of places and dates do not come up before the Working Committee which can only lay down broad outlines of policy. Nor does it discuss budgetary intricacies involving Cabinet secrets, which are best left to the Ministries so long as they conform to the landmarks of the Congress Policy. The resolution directing the enforcement of total Prohibition in three years, it is true, was not passed when Sjt. Bose was President. It was passed before he was elected President. But surely he is bound by it. If he did not agree with the three-year limit and if he wished to follow a policy of gradualism it was open to him to reopen the subject and get the Working Committee or the A.I.C.C. or the Congress to rescind that resolution. Or, does he plead ignorance of such a resolution of vital inportance which was passed a few months before he ascended the Presidential chair?

SOMERSAULT IN FOUR MONTHS

Equally ununderstandable is Subhas Babu's reply to the charge that he has made a Somersault in four months' time.

In a message to the Prohibition Propaganda Board of the Government of Bombay in March 1939, Rashtrapati Subhas Bose said: "Wish you all success in the Prohibition experiment. The country eagerly awaits its results." Having since quarrelled with the majority of Congressmen, he now says: "it is a gross mis-statement to say that in my capacity of Congress President I approved of the present Prohibition scheme of the Bombay Government and the taxation involved." When he blessed the scheme in March, he should have known the full implications of the experiment. They were public property. The entire scheme, together with the taxation proposals made in that connection, had been discussed threadbare in the Legislature. As a matter of fact, Government have made no alteration in the scheme since then; nor have the critics said since then anything which they had not already said inside and outside the Legislature.

The scheme which he blessed in March including the taxation involved, is the same as the one which he now attacks. It is up to him to give his explanation of this 'volte face.'

BETRAYAL OF CONGRESS.

Let us assume that in recent weeks, since he resigned the Presidentship of the Congress, opponents of the scheme drew his attention to what they considered to be defects in the scheme and that he agreed with their complaints. Unless he has made up his mind to throw in his lot with them, is it not his obvious duty to hear his own comrades on the other side before rushing into print? Why did he not seek an explanation from anyone of the Ministers?

He has condemned his own Political kith and kin without giving them a hearing.

Can there be a greater betrayal of the Congress than to argue the brief of the Opposition at a time when the Congress Ministry is straining all its resources and fighting with its back to the wall in executing the orders issued by the Working Committee when he was the President of the Congress?

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

In this connection I am surprised to find that important passages of Sjt. Bose's first statement on Prohibition are a clever paraphrase of a memorandum submitted to Gandhiji by two leading Parsi organisers of the anti-Prohibition Campaign. The same arguments, the same criticism, the same alternative proposals are there. It shows whence Subhas Babu derived his inspiration for his cruel attack on the Bombay Ministry. It is an irony of fate that the Rashtrapati of a few months ago, who is still a Congressman and President of a Provincial Congress Committee and claims to save the Congress from the so-called 'reformist' mentality, has openly allied himself with avowed enemies of the Congress in an unholy conspiracy against the faithful servants of the Congress.

Would he have taken this course, if he had continued to be President of the Congress? Or does he imagine that his loyalty to his erstwhile comrades may be thrown aside the moment he ceases to be President.

THE MOST DANGEROUS PART PLAYED BY SUBHAS BABU IS THE ADOPTION OF THE COMMUNAL CRY RAISED BY THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE AT ITS LAST MEETING IN BOMBAY. It is significant that soon after this meeting Subhas Babu had an interview with Mr. Jinnah and it is still more significant that he went straight from Mr. Jinnah to Gandhiji and communicated "my views to Mahatmaji." And when Gandhiji advised him to consult the Ministers, who had studied the question for months, he chose not to do so.

It is not necessary for me to reply to Sjt. Bose's suggestions regarding a "scientific and rational" and "gradual" approach to the Prohibition Ideal. How partial prohibition is worse than useless and how it is impossible to make prohibition self-supporting have already been amply proved by Sjts. Latthe and Munshi and Dr. Gilder. Subhas Babu is indeed bold to father the alternative scheme without realising its futility.

The fact of the matter is that he has made no effort to study or understand the scheme; he has just acted as the mouthpiece of others.

KICK AT CONGRESS

I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my surprise at the opposition of Subhas Babu to the taxation proposals of the Bombay Government. The Property Tax is avowedly intended to shift the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the poor to those of the rich. One would have expected the leader of the "Forward Bloc" to have congratulated the Ministry which conceived such a genuinely Socialistic step. Instead this doyen of radicals pleads the cause of the wealthy property holders, who are asked to part with a small portion of their unearned income.

THERE IS NEITHER SCIENCE NOR PRINCIPLE IN SJT. BOSE'S CRITICISM; IT IS JUST ANOTHER KICK AT THE CONGRESS.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 15

L Triestino ss Casaregis of 3908 reg tons, Captain F Tarabusi arrived from Genoa via Italian Ports, Port Said, Suez and Aden with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Storvaken of 2936 reg tons, Captain G Svane arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Maloja of 12792 reg tons, Captain R C Dene arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons, Captain W J Clarke arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports with passengers, horses and general cargo.

SAILED

East Asiatic ss India of 6031 reg tons, Captain S Krarup sailed for Tsingtao via Penang and Singapore with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain F Ahier sailed for Kobe via Sabang, China, Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Maloja of 12792 reg tons, Captain R C Dene sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Stolzenfels of 4708 reg tons, Captain F Schwieft sailed for Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Nalgora of 4109 reg tons, Captain J Endersby sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports and Cutch Kundia with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons, Captain J Williams sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalavijaya of 2297 reg tons, Captain W J Morgan sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

F F Campbell ss City of Hankow of 4735 reg tons, Captain G V Harris sailed for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 15-7-39.

S S Melbourne Maru (O S K) for China, Japan Ports via Penang.

S S City of Canterbury (K N) for Karachi, Port Sudan, Port Said, Marseilles, Dunkerk and Liverpool.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 15

1 Clan Mathesen 3453 Marmagoa 17-7 J Finlay
2 Ginyo Maru 6128 Colombo 17-7 N Y Kaisha
4 India 6031 Penang 15-7 The East Asiatic.
5 City of Durban 3672 U Kingdom 18-7 K Nixon
8 Stolzenfels 4708 Antwerp 15-7 L Edwards
9 Nalgora 4109 Karachi 16-7 M M
14 Takliwa 3742 Durban 19-7 M M
12 City of Hankow 4735 Calcutta 16-7 F F Campbell
14 Jaypore 3209 Japan 15-7 M M
15 Neidenfels 4844 Antwerp 24-7 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busra 20-7 M M
14 Bankura 1896 Busra 26-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Hudiksvall 425 N F N F Malabar S
F Storviken 2957 Rangoon 17-7 Scindia S N
C/R Jalavijaya 2297 Rangoon 16-7 Scindia S N
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
K Vasna 2026 N F N F M M
L/M British Sailor 3444 Abadan N F Anglo-Iranian Oil
O Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 18-7 Merchant S N
P Bandra 1882 N F 17-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Somali 14-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
FROM HULL
Kioto 17-7-39 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 21-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 17-7-39 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Hohenfels 26-7-93 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
FROM OSLO
Tiradentes 19-7-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 29-7-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-7-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 19-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Behar 16-7-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 25-7-39 M B Kaisha
Anyo Maru 28-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Mansei Maru 8-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Chakdina 16-7-39 M M
Marin Sanudo 14-7-39 L Triestino
Vita 22-7-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M
FROM JAVA
Garmula 20-8-39 M M
FROM MOULMEIN
Garbeta 18-7-39 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Orna 26-7-39 M M
FROM MARMAGOA
Goldenfels 20-7-39 L Edwards
FROM KARACHI
Nagato Maru 27-7-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
City of Durban 18-7-39 K Nixon
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Neidenfels 24-7-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
Marin Sanudo 16-7-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 20-7-39 O S Kaisya
Ginyo Maru 17-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 17-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 13-8-39 O S K Kaisya
FOR SYDNEY
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Chakdina 19-7-39 M M
Varsova 20-7-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Karanja 2-8-39 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Bandra 17-7-39 M M
Orna 3-8-39 M M
FOR KARACHI
Nagato Maru 22-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Drachenfels 20-7-39 L Edwards
City of Canterbury 22-7-39 K Nixon
B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Conte Biancamano 13-7-39
S S Nalgora 13-7-39
S S Narkunda (boats) 14-7-39
S S Hashemi 14-7-39
S S Kalavati 15-7-39

EXPORTS

S S Behar for London: 14 bags gum N Davidas; 236 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 115 bags linseed S M Rajgor; 128 bags gr nut kernal SM Rajgor; 308 bags gr nut seed R Ratilal; 63 bags gum N Muljee; 1048 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 30 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham; 6 cases chrome leather Allahabad Bank; 2030 bags gr nut oil cake exp The Cotton Agents; 46 bales cowhides tanned M Esmail; 9 bales sheep skins K Lalbhai; 30 bags cattle fish bones H M Kerawalla; 16 cases cattle fish bones N P Master; 32 bags gum E Mavji; 22 bags cattle fish bones A Abdulla; 8 bales goat skins tanned A K Abdul Rasool; 11 bales goat skins tanned M R Abdulla; 23 bales sheep skins F Janmahomed; 700 bags gr nut oil cake exp F H Kassam; 320 bags casein Amin; 39 bales cowhides tanned H A Mahomed; 85 bs cotton rags The Overseas Ctn Waste; 2544 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta; 300 bags kang gram K Devji; 16 cases chrome tanned finished leather The Western India Tannieries; 79 casks wet salted goat skins D Abraham.

For Havre: 1144 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 371 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros, 560 bags gum N Muljee; 275 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Gdynia: 110 bales cotton fly Supt T Products (India).

For Montreal: 560 bags gr nut kernal S M Rajgor; 200 bags lentils split S M Rajgor; 300 bags gr nut kernal The East Asiatic.

For Hull: 10620 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 1150 bags linseed D Abraham; 160 bales raw wool D Abraham; 800 bags myrabollams R S Tata; 40 bags linseed N Jivanlal; 58 bags kang gram K Devji.

For Marseilles: 22 nongs empty barrels Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton fly Supt T Products (India).

For Gothenburg: 112 bales cotton fly Champaklal; 126 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal.

IMPORTS

S S Melbourne Maru Agents O S K Kaisya, Bombay from Napier: 111 casks tallow.

From Singapore: 1540 bags betelnuts; 3377 bags sago flour; 460 bundles rattans.

From Colombo: 1700 bags copra.

From Yokohama: 200 cases chlorate of potash; 175 cts galvd steel plain sheets.

From Tokyo, 134 bales grey cotton shirting; 793 cases cotton yarn grey mercerised; 50 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases lion dentifrice; 50 cases cud pink salmon

From Nagoya: 950 pkgs tiles; 97 cases porcelainware; 42 cases ctn shirting.

From Mozi: 300 cases zinc plates; 200 bales strawboard.

From Wanganori: 68 casks tallow.

From Auckland: 51 casks tallow.

From Port Ahuriri: 277 casks tallow.

From Lyttelton: 44 casks tallow

From Osaka: 800 cts tiles; 78 cases empty glass bottles; 193 cases porcelainware; 509 bales cotton yarn;; 100 cases art silk yarn; 251 cases glass bangles; 321 cases glassware; 74 bales staple fibre yarn; 253 cases ctn piecegoods; 329 cases rayon yarn; 973 kegs paint; 622 cases window glass; 35 cases rayon piecegoods; 66 cases sheet glass; 228 bundles galvd plain iron sheets; 175 cases glazed prtd ctn jeans.

From Kobe: 380 cases rayon piecegoods; 168 cases ctn and art silk mixed piecegoods; 50 cases oxide of iron; 45 cases glass powder; 40 bales w/n yarn; 120 cases rayon yarn, 288 cases ctn piecegoods; 750 cts tiles; 67 cases cotton yarn 92 cases art silk piecegoods; 145 bales staple fibre yarn; 65 cases rayon and ctn mixed piecegoods; 300 cases art silk yarn; 77 cases glass bottles; 445 bales paint; 47 cases glassware; 180 cases stone powder; 165 bales ctn fents

From Hongkong. 90 cases hurricane lanterns; 405 bales cassia.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 15

Wheat	3,484	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	75	cwts.
Poppyseed	75	cwts.
Groundnuts	4,792	cwts.
Castorseed	17	cwts.
Rice	7,168	cwts.
Myrabollams	894	cwts.
Cottonseed	477	cwts.
Mowraseed	1,069	cwts.
Gram	312	cwts.
Joowar	326	cwts.
Bajree	231	cwts.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay July 15.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 p.c. Paper	95/8
4 p.c. 1960-70	110/2
5 p.c. 1945-55	113/10

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	145/8
Central Bank	24
Imperial Bank F.P.	1527/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	377/8
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	110
Union Bank	5/14
Ahmd. New Textiles	395
Ambica	356/14
Arun	192/8
Arvind	1070
Asok	177/8
Bharatkhand Textiles	189
Bombay Dyeing	742/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	174
Calico	549/10
Central India	205
Century	275
Colaba	113/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	nil
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	130/10
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	37/8
Jubilee	302/8
Khatau Makanji	81/14
Kohinoor	216/4
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	210
Marsden	14/6
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	181/4
Raipur	580
Rajnagar	151/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67/12
Sholapur	2675
Simplex	65/10
Swadeshi	203/2
Vishnu	1000

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1442/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	152/3
Tata Power Ord.	1257/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	142/8
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	157/8
Bombay Tram.	1-8/2
Jalgaon Electrics	nil
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	nil
Alcock Ashdown	354/6
Associated Cements	131
Belapur	176/4
Bombay Burma New	154/6
Bombay Burma Old	472/8
Bombay Steam	252/8
Bombay Telephone	86
Br. B. Petrol	3/3
Burma Corporation	5/1
Dalmia Cement	11/14
Indian Bleaching	87/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	43/8
Indian Radio Ord.	453/12
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1/10
Indian Iron	24/2
Mysore Sugar	31/12
Port Canning	72/12
Premier Construction	67/8
Rohtas Industries	XD 21/4
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	33
Steel Corp. of Bengal	127
Tata Oil	36
Tata Steel Ordy.	261/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1335

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	53
Hukumchand	4/6
Kamarhatty	470
Kankanarrah	365
Lawrence	342
Reliance	55

BETTER FEELING ON LONDON EXCHANGE

London, July 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karanj have received the following cable:—

Better sentiment noticeable and larger volume of business. Improvement in American stocks helpful. Many are of opinion that signing Russian Pact is imminent and anticipate improvement in Giltedged securities and best industrials.

Consett Iron	7/10 1/2
John Brown	28/3
Broken Hill North	33/9
Broken Hill South	15/6
Associated Manganese of South Africa	4/-
Kamra Tin	1/3
Kumuning Rubber and Tin	2/3
Tunnel Cement	38/9
O. K. Bazar	22/6
Bristol Aircraft	19/9
Westland Aircraft	7/-
Halesowen Steel	8/-

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co have issued the following report dated London June 28:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on June 21st was £226,287,051 at 148/5d per fine ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday

In the open market about £2,600,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the past week. A good proportion of the supplies was provided by the authorities and purchases were made for shipment to New York. Yesterday, however, there was an interesting feature following the vote in the United States Senate against the continuance after June 30th of the President's powers to devalue the dollar, this was a movement by holders of dollars to exchange into gold, influenced by the fear that the power to devalue might be exercised during the short period still remaining—a contingency considered to be extremely improbable. The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 19th inst. to midday on the 26th inst:—

IMPORTS

Union of South Africa	£1,663,250
Southern Rhodesia	£26,028
British East Africa	£19,5 8
British India	£86,719
New Zealand	£4,7[illegible]
Netherlands	£ [illegible]
France	£2,[illegible]
Venezuela	£3,180
Other Countries	£3,[illegible]
Total	£4,106,853

EXPURTS

United States of America	£6,139,851
British India	£36,685
Siam	£1,015,509
Netherlands	£67,889
France	£35,580
Germany	£3,500
Switzerland	£16,015
Other countries	£1,371
Total	£7,316,400

The s.s. "Ranchi" which sailed from Bombay on June 24th carries gold to the value of about £37,400.

SILVER

Until yesterday the market had shown a much firmer tone, a good recovery having been made from the low levels recorded last week. This was due to a large extent to the report from Washington that the United States Treasury had intimated its willingness to extend for six months its buying price of 64,64 cents per ounce for domestic silver. Sellers were disposed to hold back and with buying by the Indian Bazaars and for American trade, prices reached 19 5/8d. for cash and 19 7/16d. for two months' delivery, the quotations for June 24th and June 26th. Yesterday however fresh alarm was occasioned by reports that the United States Senate had approved certain amendments to the Monetary Bill, including one that purchases of foreign silver should be discontinued. As matters stand, it is understood that the Bill is now to be considered by a Committee of both Houses, presumably in an effort to arrange some compromise, the nature of which must naturally be a matter of conjecture.

The news caused a certain amount of nervous selling which, in the circumstances, met with poor resistance and prices fell sharply, being fixed 11/16d. lower at 18 15/16d. and 13 3/4d. for the respective deliveries.

The market suffered a further shock as it became known late last evening that the United States Treasury had reduced its buying price for foreign silver from 43 cents per ounce .999 fine (at which it had stood since 29th March, 1938) to 40 cents. Further offerings of silver found buyers extremely reluctant, with the result that to-day there was another sharp fall of 3/4d. to 18 3/16d. and 18d. for cash and two months' delivery respectively; the quotation for cash was the lowest since 28th December, 1937 and that for forward the lowest since 17th October 1933

The events of the latter part of the week under review have made for great uncertainty and movements in the immediate future are difficult to foresee, depending as they do upon developments in the United States.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 19th inst. to midday on the 26th inst.:—

IMPURTS

Belgium	£20,872
France	£8,652
Other countries	£6,916
Total	£36,440

EXPURTS

United States of America	£127,462
Canada	£1,472
British India	£39,175
Bermuda	£5,750
Denmark	£2,633
Sweden	£2,350
Poland	£1,703
Other countries	£3,922
Total	£175,470

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, July 14.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding. Season 1937/38	Corresponding. Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	9,441	86	13,579	61
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	6,410	61	5,762	60
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,496	24	5,831	41
Of which to Japan	894	7	682	13
Of which to China	96	—	92	—
Of which to Great Britain	471	2	1,608	8
Of which to Germany	463	2	886	6
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,923	—	2,462
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,460	—	2,021
World's visible supply	—	7,018	—	7,950
Of which to American cotton	—	4,857	—	5,758
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	10,219	151	10,702	122
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,937	38	7,861	45

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 21,000 bales.

N.B.—All in bales; 000's omitted.

"AMERICAN TOURIST MOBBED BY DUTCH GIRLS"

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail.)

A young, good-looking American tourist, Mr Henry Fonda, was mobbed by Dutch girls in the Dutch East Indies who mistook him for the film star of the same name when he was in Java.

"Why, I'm a cotton planter in Tennessee and about the furthest thing removed from a film star," he protested when the girls crowded round his cabin door waiting for autographs at Sourabaya when he arrived from Bali

But the Dutch girls refused to believe him. Flourishing photographs, they said "We know you are the film star although the resemblance is not so great without make-up on."—Reuter.

Indo-Japanese Trade Talks

Modifications In Agreement Necessary

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce states that his Committee is of the opinion that unlike the existing trade-agreement between India and Japan, which expires by the end of March, 1940, the new Trade Agreement should not be confined to imports of cotton piece-goods from Japan and exports to Japan of cotton from India but it should embrace the entire field of trade between India and Japan including also the carrying trade or sea transport between the two countries. Under the war time emergency act Japan has introduced Trade Control in 1937 and that these restrictions turned the Indo-Japanese balance of trade in favour of Japan. It is, therefore, expected that a mutually favourable trade treaty will be drawn up.

As regards Indian cotton and Japanese piece-goods, the Committee have to suggest that Burma being now separate and Lancashire being allowed larger imports of cotton piece-goods for a comparatively less off-take of Indian cotton by U. K. in the interest of cotton grower and Indian cotton textile industry (which has lately had new burdens placed on it by way of an increased wage bill and increased import duty on cotton), Japan ought to be allowed a smaller quota than hitherto, of her cotton piece-goods imports into India, and she should be required to guarantee a greater off-take of Indian cotton. India's supremacy in the Japanese raw cotton market is being strongly, challenged by America at the same time, Japan herself, in an attempt to acnieve Imperial self-sufficiency, is extending her cotton plantations in North and Central China. The Japanese Overseas Ministry has chalked out a three year plan for cotton, aiming at an annual crop of 500,000,000 pounds. It will be interesting to know that Japan's taking of Indian cotton in 1936-37-38 have been 2.2; 1.9; and 1.2 million bales. In the interest of Indian trade it is, therefore, of paramount importance that Japan be required to guarantee a greater off-take of Indian cotton.

His Committee draws serious attention to the very unstable and difficult position in which a number of smaller industries of the country are placed due to the cut-throat competition of Japanese manufacturers. The need of protecting medium sized industries is clearly evinced, by the present deplorable condition of the same. As a result of uneconomic competition, indigenous enterprise is gradually being driven to extinction. It is hoped that Government of India will propose adequate measures in order to provide relief to smaller industries.

It is further recommended that at the time of negotiations, Government of India should urge the claims of national shipping for a substantial share of that trade as an integral part of the forthcoming Trade Agreement. His Committee is of the opinion that the Government of India should take a firm stand in utilising the bargaining power of India in the interests of India and India alone, and that a definite share of the Indo-Japanese maritime trade should be secured as a part of the Agreement even if it produced adverse effects on British shipping. It will not be out of place to point out here that Imperial Shipping Committee in their recently published Report (39th) recognize as natural the aspirations of India to enter into the field of shipping and suggest that they should be met in a spirit of Co-operation and understanding by the United Kingdom Shipping Lines. But they have taken no steps to further India's interests in the over-seas trade. The apathetic policy of the Government of India in sacrificing the national shipping interests of this country for the benefit of the non-nationals has no defence. It is high time that the Government of India should stand by the principle which they have announced that the India's bargaining power will be utilised for Indian interests. His Committee further hopes that the Government of India will not let go this opportunity unavailed and will do something to redeem their frequent promises to develop Indian Shipping

Another recommendation the Committee of this Chamber would like to submit is that a specific clause should be added to the agreement that Indians in Japan would be accorded the same treatment as her nationals are given in India.

Red Flag Union In Barsi

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARSI, July 14.

Comrades Chhanusing and Karhadkar of Sholapur delivered speeches here yesterday before a gathering of the mill-hands of Barsi. They spoke about fedaration and exhorted the mill-hands to become members of the Red Flag Union.

Will Britain Betray Poland Too?

(Continued from Page 6.)

overrun the smaller European States, their effectiveness against the military might of any major Power is at best doubtful. It is, therefore, certain that a combined stand by the anti-Hitler States would incapacitate Hitler from pursuing his aggressive policy by enabling his military leaders to argue that they are not in a position to wage war on a big scale. But now, as before Hitler is able to override his critics in Germany by pointing out to them that there is no danger of Germany having to face a united opposition.

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The conviction is very strong in circles close to Hitler and in Hitler himself that speeches like that of Lord Halifax are merely bluff and that when it comes to actual war the British would back out and leave Poland to settle the matter by herself with Germany as they left Czechoslovakia to do. The suspicion with regard to British intentions in the present case are increased by the delay in the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet pact. The Poles cannot be aided by the Western Powers as effectively as by Russia owing to obvious geographical reasons. That is why the test of the sincerity of the British determination to help Poland against German aggression is the Anglo-Soviet pact. Without that pact litle help would be available to the Poles either from France or from England and the fact that Mr. Chamberlain has been shilly-shallying with Moscow seems to make it clear that he does not contemplate being obliged to fight Germany on the Danzig issue. That the Danzig affair is at length working up to a speedy climax is indicated by rumours with regard to the visit to London last week of two very high-placed members of the German General Staff.

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The visit is naturally clothed secrecy and no clear information is to be had about its details. But the German officers are reported to have communicated the information that Hitler was intending to occupy Danzig. It is said that this was to have taken place last week-end and that one of the reasons which impelled the Government to issue a strong warning through the foreign Secretary was this very information. Whether last week-end was in fact the time determined upon by Hitler for his Danzig coup or not, the general opinion is that the critical days of the crisis will develop towards the end of this month. Hitler has arranged to visit Danzig and military preparations are being feverishly carried on by the local authorities. German forces are pouring into Danzig disguised as tourists and the military stores and equipment available in the Free City are being increased. Meanwhile a powerful influence that is working to enable Hitler to achieve another peaceful victory is that of the Pope. Ever since the new Pope was elected his ambition has been to effect a compromise between Poland and Germany. He has played about with different schemes for this purpose. At one time it was thought likely that a conference would be held under the auspices of the Vatican. The proposal came to nothing because Hitler was not disposed to come to a general conference of that sort. It is now thought likely that once Hitler has occupied Danzig the Pope would at once issue an appeal to the Poles not to treat it as a cause for war and to let by-gones be by-gon and discuss with Germany the terms of "a permanent settlement". The next few weeks will show how the situation is going to work out.

INDUSTRIALISING MAHARASHTRA

Dabke Suggests Network Of Banks & Insurance Companies

POONA, (By Mail.)

Speaking before the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Mr. B. S. Dabke in the course of his speech said that the geographical situation of Maharastra was well suited for starting Industrial and Agricultural undertakings either on a small or large scale. He said that it would be better to restrict to the major industries like Sugar Factories, Tobacco Factories, Oil seeds brushing Factories, Fruit Preserving Factories, Cotton, Coffee, Cinchona, Maize, Potato and Sisal Plantations.

INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS.

With regard to each of the above mentioned enterprises Sugar had reached its saturation point, and there was no scope for it. With all the Foreign competition, he said, there was great scope for Tobacco Factories.

He spoke about fruits which could be preserved and about the canning Industry. All classes of people could avail themselves of green vegetables and nice fruits.

As regards cotton, he was afraid that India woul lose its Foreign market if more care was not taken as regards its growing. Cotton growing must be made into an Industry and not left into the hands of ignorant farmers.

He concluded after referring to Potato and Cinchona Plantations and how India could become self-sufficient in them.

Finally, Mr. Dabke spoke on the development of commerce in Maharashtra. He advocated for more Banks and Insurance Companies, especially Fire and Accident Companies. He strongly emphasised on having safe-deposit vaults in the important towns of Maharashtra, so that capitalists might safely venture in the Industrial field.

FOOD RESEARCH PROBLEMS

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The Lord Luke, K.B.E., the Chairman, presiding at the 39th Anuual General Meeting of Virol, Ltd., said that the unstable international conditions which obtained during the year naturally had unsatisfactory reactions on markets at home and abroad. The fall in sales as a result of the crisis last September somewhat discounted the improvement made up to that date. This decline, however, was recovered by the increase in home and export trade in the latter part of the year.

He referred to a remarkable series of investigations into the Supplementary Feeding of School Children. This inquiry not only confirmed the necessity for such supplementary foods, but further established the marked superiority of Virol over other dietary supplements. The importance of these conclusions has been shown by the substantial increase in the use of Virol by Public Health Authorities, hospitals, sanatoria, and clinics during the year

AUXILIARY TO DIET.

Mr. Arthur E. Canney (managing director) said:—The main conclusions of the investigation to which Lord Luke had referred and which had attracted such widespread attention in the Medical Profession were (1) that children in general were in need of, and definitely benefited by, the provision of special foods auxiliary to their ordinary diet; and (2) that Viral was far and away the most successful of the supplements used.

THE SUPERIORITY OF VIROL.

Much scientific evidence is accumulating, which not only explains this superiority of Virol but is moreover rapidly changing current views on nutrition generally.

It is becoming more and more obvious that consideration of any one dietary factor by itself is a useless and highly fallacious procedure. The amount of vitamin "D," for instance, which should be present in the diet, depends so entirely on the amounts of calcium and phosphorus given with it, that in one case 1,000 units a day may be insufficient, while in another, 25 units a day may be ample. This is only one case out of many where the amount required of one particular food factor depends entirely upon the composition of the rest of the diet.

Every advance in dietary research tends to show more and more this interdependence of the various food constituents, and the importance of bearing this fact in mind when attempting to correct the deficiencies of the home diet.

Furthermore, it can now be taken as proved that while the diet of at least one half of the population is in some way imperfect, the 'complete' absence of any one factor is practically never found. There is always a 'partial' deficiency of two or three essential factors occurring simultaneously. It

(Continued in col. 6)

(Continued from col. 7)

must be obvious that these various dietary deficiencies cannot be corrected by the provision of large quantities of this vitamin or that mineral element, when unaccompanied by the other dietary ingredients which are also lacking.

This is the explanation for the failure of such unbalanced materials when used as supplements to ordinary diets.

A BALANCED PROPORTION OF ESSENTIAL FOOD FACTORS.

It is also a conclusive argument in favour of giving such a preparation as Virol, which contains all the essential food factors in balanced proportion, and can therefore correct simultaneously such deficiencies as may exist. Indeed, the all-important factor in nutrition is the preservation of balance in the diet.

Cotton Markets Hesitant Pending Subsidy Declaration

TRADE BUYING AND HEDGE SELLING

Weather Favourable Over U. S. Cotton Belt

BOMBAY, July 15.

Cotton traders are still hesitant pending subsidy declaration with Bombay buying of distant months and selling of nears just about reflecting the final price position.

"An early announcement of the cotton export subsidy possibly next week seems to be assured following yesterday's Conference of Mr. Wallace with cotton interests and despite almost the unanimous opposition by latter who doubted whether the subsidy programme would restore the proper American share in world markets. The trade has however promised to co-operate in making the programme as effective as possible. A flat subsidy rate is now virtually certain with probability that it will not be confined to the 1939 crop only. However there is no official indication of exact details."

NEW YORK COTTON.

The market opened steady. Early July liquidation and transferring of July to distants on a large scale by leading spot house and trade price fixing for nears absorbed scattered hedging and liquidation. Thereafter the market quietened. Favourable weather was virtually ignored. Finally local hedge selling appeared with the session closing barely steady.

At the opening October was quoted 2 points down at 8.88 and advanced to 8.93 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and October was quoted 8.87 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 8.77c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton future market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 9.45c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 8 points with October 4.54. It was reported that the American Administration intends to start subsidy at the maximum rate which unsettled the market. Hedging of outsiders and selling chiefly by Bombay uncovered stop-losses. Later the market setadied on trade calling. There was some local covering and the market closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 5.52d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed one point down and Uppers closed 1 to 2 points down. The Alexandria cotton market was steady and Sakels futures closed 10 points but Ashmouni futures declined 1 to 5 points.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

"Producers' attempts to establish a level of prices which provides compensation for the increased costs have made business very difficult again this week, especially on the days when cotton prices have weakened. The turnover in the market as a whole, however, has been not unsatisfactory, and some encouragement has been derived from a broadening of the demand from one or two sources which have not provided much support for some time.

The better inquiry from West Africa mentioned last week has already yielded a fair business in drills, white shirtings, and prints, though several buyers are still out of the market; the announcement of next year's quotas for Nigeria and the Gold Coast, however, should permit more confident buying. So far as India is concerned, the breaking of the monsoon has been followed by an appreciable expansion in the inquiry from all the distributing centres except Calcutta, and orders have been placed for dhooties, mulls, white shirtings, and dyed goods. Trade with other overseas markets has not been very brisk, though the Dominions have placed numerous miscellaneous orders, but the home trade has again bought on a good scale, especially in furnishing fabrics, linings, overall cloths, and shirtings.

Bulk demand for yarns has again been virtually confined to coarse twists and wefts. In other qualities, though there have occasionally been moderate sales, there has not been a steady flow of good orders."—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 8.93+03 (10-25 a.m.)
New York October lowest 8.87—03 (3 p.m.)
Liverpool October highest 4.60—02
Liverpool October lowest 4.54—08

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Inauguration subsidy expected August first flat rate one to two cents all actual exports not confined thirty-nine crop rate subject change to protect export price any change reatroactive rate when fixed will apply all grades."

(2) "High flat subsidy likely think discounted. Looks temporarily high enough."

(3) "Differences nears your market ours look wide enough."

Messrs. Bishwambhariai Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

NEW YORK:—

Consumption report about as expected mills are curtailing operations amount of subsidy expected to be 1 1/2 cent first August market will probably be lower if crop accounts continue favourable.

May ease slightly on favourable weather prefer purchases reactions present preference December.

Cotton quiet market some scattered selling for reaction demand slow as trade prefer wait official announcement export subsidy expected next week.

No fresh developments export premium amount awaited indifferent demand weather continues favourable but little pressure to sell.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Market largely professional with little outside interest has discounted subsidy 1.35.

Liverpool.—Market daily anticipates subsidy but heavy trade calling sufficient to absorb available contracts. Think price level reasonable for investment buying.

New York.—Favour national dairy 16 1/2. Expect first half earnings dollars 1.10 announcement within ten days estimate year approaching dollars 2.50, possibility dividend one dollar.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 15.

July	—
October	8.79
December	8.62
January	8.49
March	8.37
May	8.25
July	8.12
Middling Spot	Nominal 9.69

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 15.

July	—
October	8.88
December	8.71
January	8.60
Middling Spot	Nominal 9.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 15.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to The Continent	3,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

July	4.58
August	4.80
September	4.68
October	4.58
November	4.46
December	4.46
January	4.44
February	4.44
March	4.44
April	4.48
May	4.42
June	4.41
July	4.41
Middling Spot	5.53

11-12 a.m. Quotations.

July	—
October	4.57
January	4.42

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 14.

Broach J/A Highest 161 1/2, Lowest 159 1/2, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 159 1/2.

Broach A/M Highest 154 3/4, Lowest 153/-, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 153 1/8

Oomra July Highest 159 1/2, Lowest 157 3/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 157 3/4

Oomra D/J Highest 144 1/4, Lowest 143/-, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 143/-

Bengal July Highest 124 1/2, Lowest 122 1/2, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 122 1/2

Bengal D/J Highest 119/-, Lowest 117 1/2, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 117 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 153/-, Highest Rs. 153/-, Lowest Rs. 152 1/2, Closed Rs. 152 5/8.

Broach J/A Closed Rs. 159 1/8.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York Oct. Rs. 55/-
Broach J/A Liverpool Oct. Rs. 58 1/2
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 48/-
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 39 1/2
New York-Liverpool Oct. 4/-, Dec. 2/-, Jan. 7/-, March 18/-, May 26/-.

Sterling Purchases

No Sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, the 14th July.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 15.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. Closed

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, July 15

(From the Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.)

Pepper ready Alleppey Rs. 87-8 per candy.

Pepper ready Calicut Rs. 86-8 per candy.

Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th Rs. 85-12 per candy.

Pepper Asho Sud 15th Rs. 85-8 per candy.

Pepper ready Lampong in Bond Rs. 12 per cwt.

Pepper Lampong C.I.F. Rs. 11-8 per cwt.

Ginger ready unbleached Rs. 11 per cwt.

Ginger ready bleached Rs. 12 per cwt.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 14.

SAKELS—	
July	10.67+10
Nov.	11.97+10
ASHMUUNI—	
Aug.	9.56—1
Oct.	9.70—2
Dec.	9.75—3
Feb.	9.81—5
April	9.88—4
GIZA—	
July	11.07—1
Nov.	11.38—4
Jan.	11.52—4
March	11.64—5

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 15.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Unchanged

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay July 15.

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton prices, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 159/- for Broach. J/A delivery and new Broach A/M at Rs. 152/8. The market opened quiet at Rs. 158/4 for Broach J/A delivery and after advancing to Rs. 158/8 declined to Rs. 157/12 on general selling and later steadied at Rs. 158/-. New Broach also after fluctuating between Rs. 151/8 and Rs. 152/- steadied at Rs. 151/12. The undertone of the market continues easy and the general feeling is bearish. In view of existing low prices, we do not look for any marked weakness but prices will keep on sagging to lower levels.

Liverpool market was due to open at decline of 2 points but it opened 4 points and in the local market there was scattered selling. Later Liverpool was 2 points down and the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach J/A	Rs. 158 4 0
F.G.M.G. Broach A/M	Rs. 152 6 0
Fine M.G. Oomra July	Rs. 156 0 0
Fine M.G. Oomra D/J	Rs. 142 2 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal July	Rs. 121 12 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/J	Rs. 116 12 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 15

No precipitation, excessive heat over entire Belt, temperature between 98 and 102 in Western Belt. Forecast: Entire Belt generally fair

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		129	126	123	120
Punjab		129	126	123	120
Rajputana		132	129	126	123
Oomra No. 3	163	161	158	155	
C P No. 1	174	172	169	166	
C P No. 2	167	165	162	159	
Broach No. 2		164	162	159	157
Punjab Ame		184	182	179	177
Surat		201	199	196	194
Rajpipla		198	196	193	191
Navsari		210	208	205	203

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 15

Bengal Superfine	129/30
Bengal Fine	125/27
Bengal F G	123/24
C P 1	165/67
C P 2	161/62
Arvi	162/63
Amraoti	155/59
Ellichpur	161/62
Berar	158/59
Malkapur	155/57
Khandesh	142/49
Jalna Saila	152/53
Burwah Sanavad	157/59
Khandwa	157/59
Mathia F G	127/32
Broach	162/63
Punjab 4 F	168/78
Punjab 289 F	105/08
Sindh N T	178/80
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	190/93
Surat	198/200
Navsari	208/10
Western Farm	168/75

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 15

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	5	38,695	53,889
Central India		224,268	45,434
Barsi and Nagar	136	92,566	149,859
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,474	40,322
Berar		162,400	326,119
Central Provinces		38,096	82,380
Total Oomras	142	560,499	698,004
Dholera	63	276,728	135,623
N W Provinces		8,721	3,112
Rajputana	637	75,818	16,213
Sind Punjab	1 022	328,256	520,091
Broach		414,469	262,917
Coompta and Dharwar	463	146,280	61,196
Westerns Northerns	201	94,076	23,466
Cocoanada		98	53
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,637	4,644
American		3,487	177,328
Egyptian African and Sudan		359,316	512,301
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		35	1,171
Total	2,528	2,270,480	2,416,589
Arrived by road to 13th July 1939		380,584	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 13th July

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		110 299,969	316,657
Japan and China	5,600	1,169,154	665,307
Coast Ports		32,379	58,681
Up-country by Rail		265,056	349,636
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		41,228	17,606
Total	5,710	2,807,186	1,407,897

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 14-7-39	3937000	7861000
Receipts yesterday 14-7-39	11000	20000
Exports to date 14-7-39	3492000	5828000
Stock at Ports 7-7-39	1917000	2469000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-7-39	2488000	2050000
Stock at Liverpool 7-7-39	693000	1138000
Visible Supply 7-7-39	4522000	5819000
Quantity in sight 7-7-39	9355000	13518000
Quantity out of sight 7-7-39	10068000	10580000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 14.

	Giza 2.	Upper.
Spot	6.51—3	5.91—0
July	6.35—1	5.68—1
Oct.	6.38—1	5.64—1
Nov.	6.43—1	5.64—1
Jan.	6.48—1	5.66—2
March	6.51—1	5.68—2
May	6.54—1	5.70—2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay July 15.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7.8.5 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 176.73 Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.68.73 at London and 4.68 1/4 at New York. London Silver prices advanced 1/16d. at 16 7/8d. for spot and forward was 1/8d. up at 16 3/8d. There was small Indian buying. Speculator's bought and sold. Later on India was a small seller at fixed rates but buyers were holding aloof. New York Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 6 1/2. London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 45.13.3 and forward is Rs. 44.11.0.

It appears that the recent improvement in Silver prices was mainly due to Bombay buying and covering by shorts. But the urgent demand is satisfied and short interest is mostly covered and the technical position of the market has now adjusted. Now the question is whether India will buy Silver in London market? Recently India is reported to be big buyer and it cannot continue purchases at the present rate and American treasury is inclined to lower price of Silver in sympathy with foreign markets. Under the circumstances, we see nothing bullish in the situation and think it advisable to have short sales on strong markets.

The local market was very quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas four around Rs. 45/4. Gold was quietly steady.

	Gold.			Silver.	
Ready	37	1	6	45	12 0
Shrawan dely	37	1	9	45	4 9
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	1	6	1	4 0
2nd Shrawan dely.	37	1	9	45	0 0
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	0	3	9	2	2 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 15.

Spot	16-7/8
Forward	16-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 15.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7.8.5-1/2

Gold Exports

Bombay, July 15

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 69,27,415 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, July 15.

The P. and O. mail liner 'Maloja' carried ten consignments of gold of the following description:—Rs. 10,42,287, Rs. 5,56,758, Rs. 4,99,190, Rs. 1,96,239, and Rs. 421 for London, Rs. 8,07,038 and Rs. 25,32,951 for London optional New York, and Rs. 3,72,545, Rs. 7,35,848 and Rs. 1,84,138 for New York, via London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,25,00,27,087.

LONDON METALS

London, July 14.

Copper	£43 1 3
Lead	£14 17 6
Spelter	£14 7 6
Tin	£225 2 6

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 15

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£43-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£49-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-5-0

Tone: Very steady

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 14

August	£11-11-3
September	£11-12-6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 15

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	6	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	6	0
Closing	29	8	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	28	11	0
Highest	28	11	0
Lowest	28	11	0
Closing	28	11	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	30	11	0
Highest	31	3	9
Lowest	30	11	0
Closing	31	0	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	2	0
Highest	29	8	6
Lowest	29	2	0
Closing	29	6	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	27	13	6
Highest	27	15	3
Lowest	27	12	9
Closing	27	14	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	21	14	6
Highest	21	14	6
Lowest	21	12	0
Closing	21	12	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 14

July	44 1/2d.
October	47 3/4d.
December	49 7/8

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 14

July	dol 0.66 1/8
September	dol 0.66 7/8
December	dol 0.68 1/4

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 14.

August 7sh. 1 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, July 14

September	1.89
November	1.96
January	1.90
March	1.92
May	1.94

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 15.

3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes	95/13
2 3/4 per cent	1948/62 98/6
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 99/8
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 97/10
3 per cent	1963/65 97.9/6
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 103/7
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 107/3
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110-2
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 115/4
5 per cent	U. P. Bonds 98
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 103/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 113/10
4 per cent	1953/6o Mysore 111/8
3 per cent	1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	1972 B P T 108
5 per cent	1959 M Deb 118
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 107
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent	K P T 1956 127

3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 95/10/6 for settlement, touched Rs. 95/13/6, but rumours of political disturbance abroad, depressed rates to Rs. 95/6/6. The close, however, is steady at Rs. 95/7/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 15.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Nov.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32 Near 15/16 Nov.-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 7/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 13/16 15th instant

Shanghai/London 0/6 9/16 15th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 15th inst.

Java/London 8.78 15th instant.

New York/London 4.68.25 14th instant.

London/New York 4.68.23 14th instant.

London/Paris 176.73 14th instant.

London/Italy 89.04 14th instant.

London/Belgium 27.56 7/8 14th instant

London/Switzerland 20.77 14th instant.

London/Berlin 11.66 5/8 14th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 14th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.80 1/4 14th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £7.8.6 13th instant.

Gold £7.8.5 1/2 14th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 13/16 13th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 7/8 14th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 1/4 13th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 3/8 14th instant.

Silver New York Ready £35 13th instant.

Silver New York Ready £35 14th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 7/8 per cent 13th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 13/16 per cent 14th instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 1 1/4 per cent 13th instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 1 3/8 per cent 14th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 Months 3/4 per cent.

6 Months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London July 14.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	72 1/4
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	84 1/4
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	97 1/2
4 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	102 1/2
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	106/-
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	109/-
5 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	106/-
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	94 1/2
2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	67 3/8
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan	93 1/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	106/-
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	36/3

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 15

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 0 0
Shipment July	5 9 0
Shipment August	5 10 0
Shipment September	5 8 0
Java Spot	F 7.40

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 15.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.18
Paris	176.72
Berlin	11.66-3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68-15/16
Amsterdam	8.73-1/2
Brussels	27.56-1/4
Milan	89.04
Berne	39.70-7/8

Small Realising In Share Bazar

CEMENT AND STEEL SHARES REGISTER SMALL DECLINE

Increased Selling Pressure In Bombay Burmas

BOMBAY: July 15.

It was a dull and uninteresting session on the local Stock Exchange with scattered realising. Particularly Cement shares were quiet on increased profit taking and there being no sufficient demand to absorb offerings prices weakened.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quietly steady and with small profit taking U. S. Steel shares declined 3/8 at dols. 47 and Anaconda Coppers closed 3/8 down at dols. 25-1/4.

London Stock Exchange is showing signs of broadening of business and is expecting agreement with Russia any moment. Wall-Street Market is influenced by better business outlook, but the local market presents tired appearance with little inclination to operate. Fluctuations are narrow and business continues restricted.

Associated Cements which were keeping firm under the influence of amalgamation of cement factories, found increased realising and the market was correcting overbought position. Associated Cement shares opened to-day at Rs. 134 and declined to Rs. 129-8 and finally closed at Rs. 131-4.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,347 and declined to Rs. 1,330 and later improved to Rs. 1,336-4. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 282.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet with scattered selling while Bombay Burmas weakened on increased selling pressure.

The feeling in the market continues mixed and while there is more disposition to await new developments, speculators are marking time.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 15.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257 8
100	BOM. DYEING	743 12
100	CENTURY	205 0
25-50	CENTRAL	34 0
100	COLABA	114 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	4 3
100	Finlay	91 0
100	GOKAK	131 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	30 0
100	Khatau	82 4
100	KOHINOOR	217 0
250	Laxmi	415 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	116 0
250	Model	41 12
50	MYSORE	87 4
100	NEW GREAT	181 8
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	217 8
25	Sassoon Silk	67 12
1,000	Sholapur	2,675 0
50	SIMPLEX	66 0
1,000	SWADESHI	203 8
100	SWAN	87 0
500	Vishnu	1,020 0
1,000	Westerns	850 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	108 0
25-500	CENTRAL	152 8
500	Imperial	377 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	145 8
50-100	India	110 0
100	Reserve Bank	5 14
5	Union	

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	131 4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	660 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 9
20	Mercantile	52 4
15-75	New India	38 6
200	Oriental	4,395 0
10-50	Vulcan XD	7 0

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	141 4
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,445 0
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	128 12
100	Bombay Suburban	157 8
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	192 8
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	151 4
100	TATA HYDRO	152 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,258 12

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	982 8
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	96 0
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	773 12

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5 1
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 10
2sh.	Indian Iron	24 2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	33 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,336 4
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	282 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	355 8
10	Air Service	7 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	177 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	668 12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	254 0
125	B. BURMA	474 0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	164 6
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 3 3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86 0
100	IND BLEACHING	58 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43 8
100	I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	353 12
100	Port Canning	72 12
30	PREMIER CON.	67 12
15	Scindia	18 1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38 0

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,455 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6¼	p.c. Prem Const 1st	108 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98 8
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1565 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208 2
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 15.

Bombay Dyeing (745) 743, 745, 741, 742, 743

Century (206) 206, 208, 205

Central India (205/8) 205, 204, 205

Kohinoor (218/8) 218, 217

New Great (183) 183, 181/8

Simplex (66/8) 66/4, 66

Swadeshi (204) 204, 203

Associated Cement (133/8) 133/8, 132/8, 131, 131/8, 129/8 131, 130/8, 131/4

Andhra (1447/8) 1442

Tram. Ord. (129/4) 129, 128/12

Tata Hydro (153/4) 153, 152/8

Tata Power (1260) 1260, 1256, 1260, 1258

T. Steel Dfd. (1343/12) 1345, 1335, 1342, 1331, 1337, 1336

T. Steel Ord. (283) 283, 281, 282, 281, 282

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (163) 163/8, 164/4, 164/8

Bellapur (177) 178, 176/8, 177

B. Steam (254) 255, 254

B. Burma (483/8) 484, 482, 483, 478, 475, 471, 474

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 14

	Dollars.
Electric Bond and Share Common	8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd.	86
American Telephone and Telegraph	163 7/8
Western Union Telegraph	23
Union Pacific	66
New York Central R.R.	14 1/8
Amrex Corporation	22 1/2
Texas Corporation	33 7/8
Radio Corporation	6
North American Co.	22 1/2
National Cash Register	18 1/2
Loew's Inc. 6 1/2 p.c. Pfd.	112 1/2
Unite States Rubber	42 1/2
Sears Roebuck	78
Union Carbon and Carbide	77 1/2
4 1/2 p.c. Japan 1965	54
4 1/2 p.c. Argentine Republic 1961	87
4 p.c. Delaware and Hudson 1943	57
United States Steel	47
Bethlehem Steel	56
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	107
Crucible Steel	29
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	17
Republic Steel	16
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 1/4
Chrysler Motors	74 1/2
General Motors	45
General Electric	36 1/4
Int. Hydro-Electric 6 p.c. 1944 Deb.	86 3/4
Lockheeds	25 1/2
Bendix Aviation	23 1/2
Woolworth	47 1/2
Socony	11 5/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
National City Bank of New York	25 1/2
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12

Turnover 550,000 shares. Market likely to be irregular but think next big movement will be upward.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN

A Press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay is as under:—

Subscribers are informed that 3 per cent 1963-65 Government Promissory Notes are now ready and will be delivered over the counter of the Public Debt Office against the relative receipts duly discharged.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, July 15.

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF per ton. 11.8.9 July sellers

Linseed Calcutta London CIF per ton. 12.8.9 July sellers

Linseed Bombay London CIF per ton. 12.15.0 July sellers

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. CIF per ton. 11.17.6 July/Aug. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull CIF per ton. 10.18.9 Jul/Aug. sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 15.

Rozario Santa Fe 18/9 July sellers.

Barletta Russo 22 July sellers.

South Australian Unquoted.

LINSEED OILS

London, July 15.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 23/4-1/2 July sellers

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 23/1-1/2 Sep/Dec. sellers

7	p.c Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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Regd. No. B. 1065

IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 17, 1939

Four Killed In P. & O. Boat Explosion

Repression In Palestine

60,000 Arabs Take Refuge In Neighbouring States

Thousands Killed: Grand Mufti's Appeal

LONDON CONFERENCE VEIL LIFTED

Astounding Tactics Adopted By British Govt.

MR. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, Leader of the Indian Muslim Delegation to the World Inter-Parliamentary Congress of Arab and Muslim countries, has submitted his report on the work of the Delegation at the Congress and in Europe and the Near East. The report is also signed by Chaudhari Khaliquzzaman, a member of the Delegation.

The report which is published below narrates the circumstances in which the Delegation came to be appointed and the part it played both at the World Congress and at the London Conference. It exposes the attitude of the British Government towards the Arab Delegation and its tactics to prevent most influential Palestine Delegates from visiting London.

A review of the London Conference is given and the causes of its failure indicated. The report then refers to the efforts made at Geneva and visits to Turkey and the Grand Mufti at Beirut, whom they interviewed.

"He gave us details of the persecution of his people and the atrocities committed against them now for over a period of almost three years. Hundreds of villages and thousands of houses have been blown up, thousands of Arabs have been killed and many more are suffering in jails and Concentration Camps. Over 60,000 men, belonging to all classes and strata of society, have fled from the terror and taken refuge in neighbouring countries. There is no security of life."

TEXT OF REPORT

The following is the text of the report:—

"At the All-India Palestine Conference held in Calcutta in 1936, it was decided to send a delegation to England and to Muslim countries to explain the Indian Muslim viewpoint regarding the problem of Palestine. Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad, Maulana Fazlul Hasan Hasrat Mohani and myself were elected its members. The Resolution of the Calcutta Conference was endorsed at the historic session of the Muslim League, at Lucknow. Prior to the departure of our delegation news was received of the decision of certain leading men in Egypt, to call an Inter-Parliamentary Congress at Cairo, to discuss the situation in Palestine. Muslim members of the different Legislatures in India, the Muslim League and other public Muslim Organisations received invitations from Mohammed Aly Allouba Pasha, Chairman of Reception Committee, to send delegates to the proposed Congress. The Muslim League appointed a special sub-committee on Palestine and asked it to make suitable arrangements for the departure of the delegation. This Committee met at Badaun in September, 1938. It added the name of the late Maulana Mazharuddin of Delhi, to the membership of the delegation. The Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad was unable to go. The members who attended the Congress were:

(1) Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi Leader.
(2) Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman. Member.
(3) Maulana Fazlul Hasan Hasrat Mohani, Member, and
(4) Maulana Mazharuddin. Member.

Maulana Mohammed Irfan, whose sad death we all mourn represented the All-India Khilafat Committee while Maulana Kifayatullah and his Secretary Maulana Mohammed Ishaq were sent by the Jamiat-ul-Ulama, of Delhi.

ARAB DELEGATION.

The delegation from Palestine under the leadership of Jamal Bey el-Husseini, held the place of honour. It consisted of such members of the Arab Higher Committee as were still free and could go to Egypt. Headed by Dr.

(Continued on Page 11, Col 1).

Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman

"Narkunda" On Fire

Crew Caught Under Smoke 4 Killed: 12 Injured

COLOMBO, July 16.

Several persons were injured by a fire which broke out aboard the P. and O. boat "Narkunda" this morning soon after the ship had entered the harbour. The fire is reported to have broken out in one of the cargo holds from where, it is stated, an explosion was heard and some debris was thrown out on the deck.

The fire apparently spread rapidly and several of the crew were caught under thick smoke, but swift work by the Colombo fire Brigade who were summoned immediately saved the situation from worsening.

According to an unofficial report four persons died including three Britons, one native and a dozen were injured. An inquiry is proceeding.—A. P.

Yawalkar's Art In Paris

Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar (left), Indian artist, Exhibition of whose paintings at the Galerie Charpentier, Paris, was inaugurated by Mr. Paul Landowski (centre), the Director of the Ecole Nationale Superieure des Beaux Arts and by Mr. Darras (right), Director of the Beaux Arts de la Ville de Paris.

Mr. Darras seems to be greatly impressed by the paintings of Mr. Yawalkar, whose Exhibition has caught the attention of the Parisian Art circles.

Jawahar Takes Off For Colombo

Enthusiastic Receptions To India's Envoy

MADRAS, July 16.

Amidst cries of "Pandit Nehru-ki-Jai" and "Success to Your Mission" from a huge gathering which had assembled at the Meenambakam Aerodrome the Tata's plane carrying Pandit Nehru and his sister, Mrs. Krishna Huthee Singh took off for Colombo at 7-30 this morning.

Pandit Jawaharlal arrived at the aerodrome five minutes before departure and took leave of his friends before boarding the plane. He looked very cheerful.

Those present at the aerodrome to see the Pandit off included the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Minister for Law, and Mrs. Subbaroyan and the Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam, Revenue Minister.

Pandit Nehru reaches Colombo at 12 noon to-day. He flies back from Ceylon by the same plane.

ANTI-INDIAN SCENE SHIFTS

(From A Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, (By Mail.)

The Anti-Indian activities are not so virulent in Colombo as it was some weeks before in view of Pandit Nehru's visit, but they have shown their appearance in mofussils like Morattuwa, Panadura, etc. In these places, other than planting towns, the Indian population is considerably smaller and such propaganda would affect the Indians very badly in these places.

There is a move by the Labour leader of Colombo to arrange a demonstration of black flags on the arrival of Panditji. This is to show that Ceylonese labour is against Panditji's coming to Ceylon to espouse the cause of Indian labour.

It is also learnt that it is sought to have a demonstration by a very big crowd called the hunger-marchers to show to Panditji that there is much hunger and famine due to the presence of urban Indian labourers!

PUNDITJI'S VISIT

Panditji is expected on the 16th. There is going to be a joint reception and tea party by the Indian and Ceylonese and then Panditji would be allowed to have his own programme of work. A reception committee of over 100 people is formed and every arrangement is made to make his stay comfortable. I feel that there will be no end of deputations and consultations with Panditji.

Educating Baroda State Scholars In Agricultural Colleges

A scheme of educating Baroda State scholars selected from classes closely connected with agriculture at the Agricultural Colleges at Poona and Nagpur involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,20,000 spread over a period of 8 years has been sanctioned by the Government.

The intention of this training is to be able to staff not only the agricultural service but the co-operative by agriculturally trained men who are the subjects of the Baroda State and are drawn from the right class with village associations particularly suitable to deal with entirely rural concerns.

Thus 21 scholars will be trained from the Poona College, 5 of whom have already been admitted to the Agricultural College, Poona, and 10 from the Nagpur College.

European Planters' Double Game

Upset At Estate Labour's Reaction To Ceylon Govt. Policy, They Seek Fresh Assurances; Yet Oppose Franchise

AFTER DAILY PAID LABOUR COMES TURN OF INDIAN TEACHERS

(From A Correspondent)

COLOMBO, July 10.

The Ceylon Indian Congress has been inaugurated under the Presidency of Mr. M. Subbiah, Deputy Mayor of Colombo. The main object of the Congress is to unify the Indian Community, more especially the Indian Labour. 85 to 90 per cent. of the Indian population in this country are labourers and to unify them is to show a united front to the European and the Sinhalese Board of Ministers. The Sinhalese Board of Ministers are having their own way in all matters in regard to Indians, since they know that the Indian Community is divided.

The employers of labour in Estates are rather alarmed at the labourers in Estates being upset over the action of the Ministers in regard to Indian workers in the urban areas.

They have again issued circulars to the effect that they will not tolerate any action being taken in connection with the repatriation of Estate Labour. They also state that they would oppose stoutly any such attempt on the part of the Board of Ministers.

EUROPEANS' DOUBLE GAME.

This clearly shows the mentality of the European employers in the Estates. They are prepared to join the Board of Ministers in all actions against the Indians or any others so long as they do not affect the Estate labourers. If they are supplied with cheap slave labour, they would never care for anything that may happen to others. I am not, therefore, surprised that the European members have voted Association object to the name of "Congress" being given to it. They say that "Congress" is synonimous with Hindu Sabha. Therefore they say the Catholics and Muslims will not join this. Though against the granting of Franchise to the Indian Estate labourers. If Franchise is granted the labourer becomes more independent. If lands are granted they may become small landholders and not semislaves of the Estates.

It is to educate the Estate labourers and to tell them their rights as citizens of Ceylon that the Ceylon Indian Congress has been formed. There are already about 4000 members registered. Formation of this Congress has had one telling effect on the lethargy of the members of the Ceylon Indian Association. This Association which till very lately had only 15 members is trying to enlist as many members as possible for a new organisation which they intend forming as a central body.

FISSIPAROUS TENDENCIES

Some of the members of this many young Muslims originally gave their consent to join this movement, yet on the advice of some of the members of the Central Indian Association (in formation) have formed a "Muslim League" in Colombo a few days after the Congress has been formed. The Central Indian Association which is composed mostly of merchants, and of those who were the followers of the Defunct Justice party in India, are alarmed at the name "Congress." Yet, the Secretary of the Congress is a Muslim!

INDIAN TEACHERS.

Next to the daily pai workers, the Ministers intend touching the Indian Teachers. A circular has been sent to the managers of schools asking them as to how many Indian Teachers they employ and whether they are indispensable. There are over 300 graduates as Teachers in Ceylon There is a Pension Scheme and most of these teachers are contri-

(Continued on page 8, Col. 6).

CHARLIE CHAN

WHAT IS IT?
THAT'S WHAT I CAME TO TELL YOU! IT'S TH' MEN! THEY THREATEN T' RUN YOU OUT OF TOWN!
HEDRIN! HEY! HEDRIN!
THAT CROWD MEANS BUSINESS! THEY JUST HEARD VIN POPPAS DIED!
I MUST GO OUT AND SPEAK TO THEM!
NO, DAD! THEY'RE MAD! THEY'LL HURT YOU! YOU CAN'T GO OUT THERE!
LET ME TALK TO THEM, MR. HEDRIN!
NO-TOO MANY PEOPLE HAVE BEEN HURT ON MY ACCOUNT ALREADY!
SOMEONE'S RIDING UP ON HORSEBACK!
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